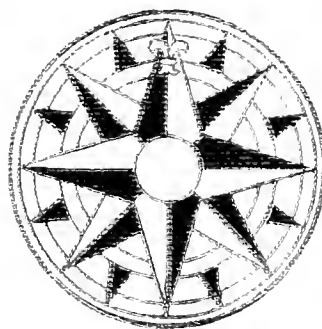


DODGE'S GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

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DODGE'S GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

By

J. M. GREENWOOD

Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Missouri

and

C. F. MARBUT

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, the University of Missouri

PART I

MISSOURI AS A WHOLE

PART II

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES



CHICAGO NEW YORK LONDON

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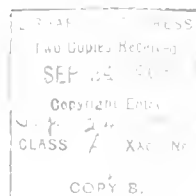
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THE INTRODUCTION

HOME Geography is usually the first work to be taken up in any study of geography because beginning students need to know first the geography of the locality in which they live, in which they are most interested, and with which they are most familiar from personal experience. The results gained from a study of the region they can see gives them the ability to understand remote regions that can only be pictured or described to them. Because our own home locality is of most interest to us is also a reason why we need to know it better than we need to know any other region of the world. Hence at some time during the school course it is most valuable to make a careful study of the state or group of states in which we live that we may have a better understanding of the geography about us than we can get from the necessarily brief accounts given in a text-book of geography.

In a text-book of geography we study the relation of one state or group of states to the whole country of which our home region is a part, and our commercial relations to the world as a whole. It follows that in such a treatment the characteristics that distinguish our own home regions must largely be lost to sight in the consideration of the great features that distinguish the country as a whole.

In a special text-book devoted to one state or group of states we can learn more about our own region, its important surface features, its climate, the occupations of its people, its products, its local commerce, its history, its chief cities, and many other features of great interest to us. Hence we need to make a special study of our home locality after we have studied the larger region of which it is an important part. A local geography is not only valuable for study in school that we may know well the region about us, but it is valuable also as a reference volume to which we can refer for facts about our own state in our homes whenever in our reading or conversation some question arises concerning our own state which needs to be answered at once.

In this text-book the surface features, the climate, the soil and other natural resources which determine the occupations of the people are studied first because they are the large features which determine the distribution and success of industries. One of the great lessons the student learns in geography is Man's absolute dependence upon Nature for his existence. In Missouri, as in other regions, topography and climate pointed out the path of development that communities must follow in order to make sure their existence within its borders. In the pages that follow, the student finds traced the fundamental conditions that have moulded Missouri life. After these come the historical events that are landmarks in the growth of the state, and then the study of the industrial and commercial features is taken up. To these, which explain the reasons for the development and growth of the larger cities, and which show us why our own region is important to the country as a whole, careful attention has been given.

Certain facts like the distribution and character of educational institutions, the distribution of congressional districts, and the form of government in the region are included, because our knowledge of our own locality would be incomplete without them. These fittingly illustrate the political unity that binds together the interests of all the individuals who form the body-politic which we call the state.

That this book may prove especially valuable as a reference work which may properly be made a part of the family library for constant consultation on many points, carefully prepared diagrams, tables of statistics, and references to further reading have been included.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>The Introduction</i>	PAGE iii
<i>PART I. MISSOURI AS A WHOLE</i>	I
<i>PART II. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES</i>	25
<i>Aids for Teachers</i>	xii
<i>Suggestions for Collateral Readings</i>	viii
<i>Reference Tables and Diagrams</i>	ix
<i>Index</i>	xii

A LIST OF THE MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

	PAGE		PAGE
A Relief Map of Missouri	1	The Distribution of Lead, Zinc, and Coal	18
A Political Map of Missouri	2-3	Growth of Manufacturing Industries in Missouri, Shown by Value of Products, in Millions of Dollars, at each Federal Census, 1850 to 1900	20
A Physical Map of Missouri	4	Value of Manufactured Products, in Millions of Dollars, Census of 1900	20
The Distribution of Mantle Rocks in Missouri	6	Value of Special Manufactured Products, in Mil- lions of Dollars, in Missouri, in 1900	20
The Distribution of Bed Rocks in Missouri	6	The Congressional Districts of Missouri, 1904	22
The Annual Rainfall at Springfield, Mo., from 1888 to 1904	8	The Location of the Leading Educational Institu- tions of Missouri	23
The Annual Rainfall at Keokuk, Ia., from 1888 to 1904	8	The Density of Population per Square Mile in Missouri, at each Census, 1810 to 1900	25
The Mean Annual Rainfall and Temperature of Missouri	9	The Distribution of Urban Population in Missouri, Census of 1900	25
The Earliest Explorations and Settlements in Missouri	9	Map of the City of St. Louis and Vicinity	26
The Distribution of Soils in Missouri	11	Map of Kansas City and Vicinity	28
The Production of Corn per Square Mile	12	Map of the City of St. Joseph	29
The Production of Wheat per Square Mile	12	Value of Agricultural Products in Millions of Dollars, Census of 1900	31
The Production of Hay and Forage per Square Mile	13	Proportion of Persons Engaged in Each Class of Occupations in Missouri, Census of 1900	31
The Production of Oats per Square Mile	14	Proportion of Foreign Born of Each Leading Nationality in Missouri, Census of 1900	31
The Value of Fruit per Square Mile	14		
The Value of Farm Products per Square Mile	15		
The Distribution of Hogs per Square Mile	15		
The Distribution of Horses, Mules, and Asses per Square Mile	16		

A LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE		PAGE
Trout Glen, Ha Ha Tonka Lake	Frontispiece	Sand Rock Hills near Pacific	8
The Famous Arcadia Valley and the St. François Mountains	1	Thomas Hart Benton	10
In a Forest of the Ozark Region	5	Alexander Dornphan	10
Revetment Work in Progress on a Bend of the Missouri River	5	A Farm Scene in the High, Rolling Prairie Region of Northwestern Missouri	11
In the Granite Area of the Ozark Region	7	An Apple Orchard in Lafayette County in Bloom	13
A Steep Bluff on the Missouri River	7	Packing Peaches for Market, Koshkonong, Oregon County	13

A LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

v

	PAGE		PAGE
Scene at a Horse Market, Kansas City	16	The Third District Normal School of Missouri, at Cape Girardeau	24
Hogs in a Blue Grass Pasture, Marion County	16	The Water Front, St. Louis, as Seen from the Shore at East St. Louis	27
Scene on a Missouri Stock Farm	17	View in the Missouri Botanical Garden—Shaw's Garden	27
A Poultry Farm in Southwestern Missouri	17	Looking Down Into the Heart of the Business District of St. Louis from the Court House	27
A Group of Prize Angora Goats	17	Eleventh Street East from Main Street, Kansas City	28
Mining Scene at Aurora	18	The Pergola on the Paseo, Kansas City	28
A Mine in the Southwestern Lead and Zinc District	18	The State Capitol at Jefferson City	20
Lime Works in Marion County	19	A View of the City of Hannibal	30
Loading Railroad Ties for Shipment	19	Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in the Doorway of his old Home at Hannibal	30
A Sand Dredge at Work	19	The Home of Huckleberry Finn, Hannibal	30
A General View of the Stock Yards at St. Joseph	20, 21	Academic Hall Main Building of the University of Missouri at Columbia	31
A Clay-working Plant, Deepwater, Henry County	21	The City of Louisiana	31
A Steamboat on the Mississippi River	21	A Scene on the Meramec River Franklin County	32
The School of Mines at Rolla	22	A Peach Nursery near Louisiana	32
A General View of the State University at Columbia	22		
The Second District Normal School of Missouri, at Warrensburg	24		
The First District Normal School of Missouri, at Kirksville	24		



TROUT GLEN, HA HA TONKA LAKE.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

By J. M. GREENWOOD, *Superintendent of Schools of Kansas City, Mo.*, and C. F. MARBUT, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, the University of Missouri.*

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I. MISSOURI AS A WHOLE

Location. Missouri, one of the chief states of the Mississippi Basin group, owes its advancement largely to its position near the geographical center of the United States and of the Mississippi Basin. (Adv. Geog. Fig. 192.) Along the eastern border flows the largest river of the United States, while the second river in size flows directly across the state. These rivers, with their tributary streams, make up great stretches of natural highways that early attracted the traffic out of which grew naturally the settlement and development of the region. Beneath the soil of Missouri vast stores of mineral wealth, upon the hills and lowlands

great tracts of woodland, and within the valleys and plains hundreds of square miles of fertile farming lands afforded boundless industrial opportunities for the people.

Size. Missouri has an extreme length from north to south of 328 miles, and a breadth varying from 305 miles to 208 miles. This gives the state a total area of 69,415 square miles, of which 650 square miles are water surface. The state boundary, as a whole, is about 1,400 miles in length. Of this mileage the land boundaries make up about 665 miles and the boundaries in rivers

the remainder, or about 770 miles. (Fig. 3.)

Surface. The surface of Missouri presents great variety. The state lies in the center of the Mississippi Basin, one of the largest

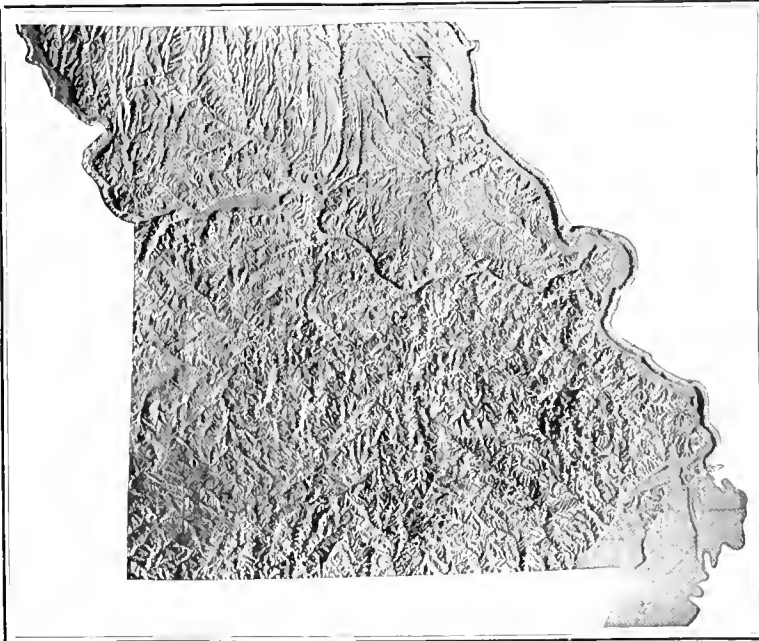


FIG. 1. A relief map of Missouri.



FIG. 2. The famous Arcadia Valley and the St. François Mountains. A characteristic view in the Ozark region.

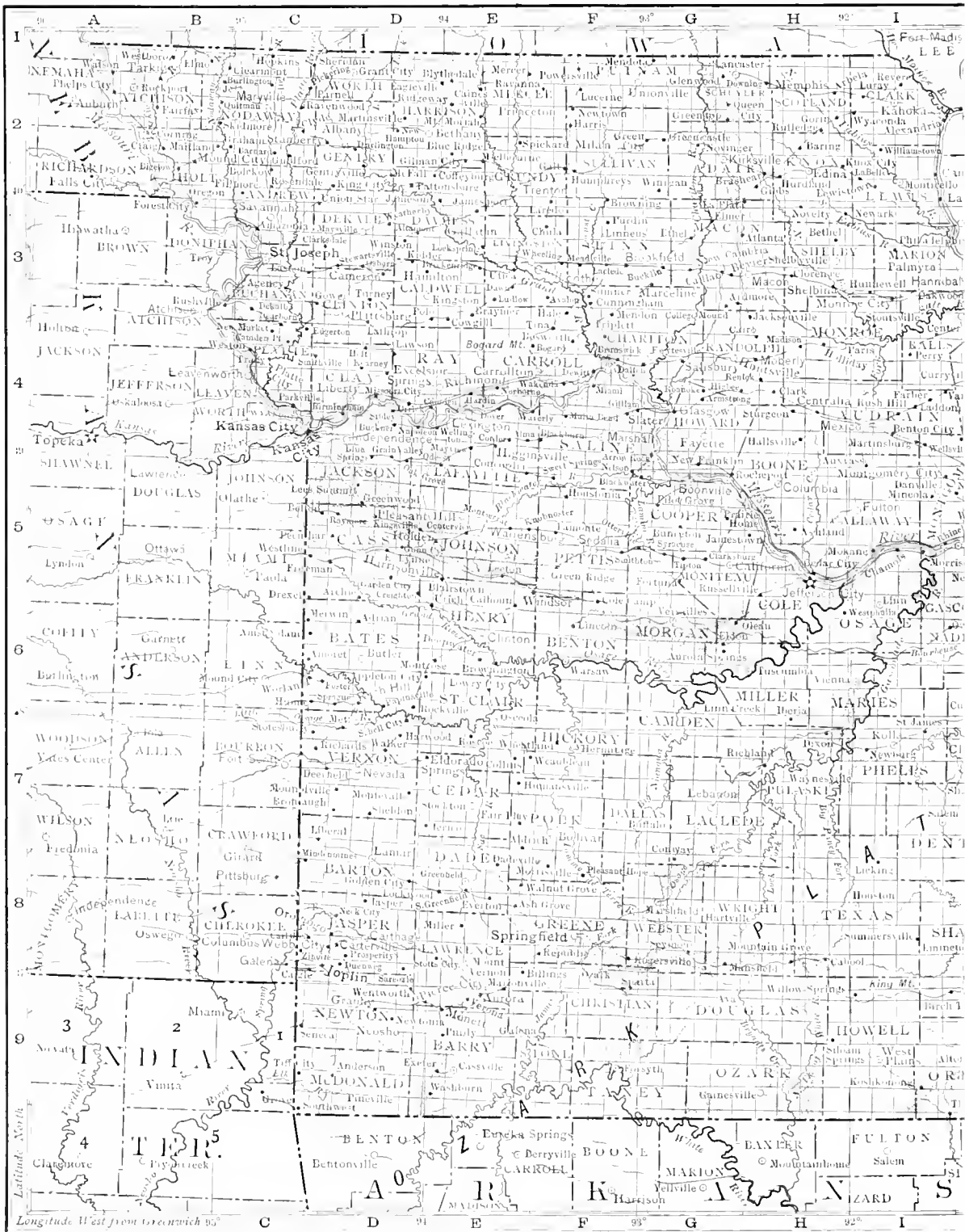


FIG. 3. A political map of Missouri.



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and most fertile valleys in the temperate regions of the world. With the exception of the Ozark region (Fig. 2), this vast area, reaching more than 1,500 miles from north to south and nearly the same distance from east to west, slopes gradually from its outer rim toward the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The section of Missouri north of the great river which crosses the state has an altitude of about 1,100 feet in the northwest and along the Iowa line to the main divide of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The incline from there is gradual to the Mississippi and at the northern line is 500 feet, while the mouth of the Missouri is 413 feet above sea level. (Fig. 4.) This section of the state embraces an area of 23,600 square miles. It is gently rolling, contains beautiful prairies, many streams, and wide stretches of surpassingly fertile bottom land.

Southern Missouri is in marked contrast, much of it being an elevated plateau, heavily forested, the greatest height of which varies from 1,300 to 1,800 feet. This plateau reaches its extreme altitude near the southern boundary, and the whole region, an area about 42,000 square miles in extent, abounds in fine forests and is diversified by many beautiful streams, most of which empty into the Missouri. (Fig. 5.) The highest elevations in Missouri are Taum Sauk Mountain in Iron County and the Cedar Gap Plateau in Wright County. In the extreme southeastern section of the state is a lowland region embracing an area of about 3,000 square miles. (Fig. 4.)

The *Ozark* region is the hilly part of the state. It consists of three divisions—the Ozark Plateau, the Ozark Border, and the St. François Mountains. None of the hills, however, is high enough to deserve the name of mountain, the highest elevations being only about 1,800 feet above sea level and only 600 or 700 feet above the country surrounding them. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4.)

The Ozark Plateau, often called the Ozark Mountains, occupies the greater part of the Ozark region. (Fig. 2.) This is not and never has been a mountain region. It is merely a low plateau with valleys cut into it. Its height varies from 1,000

to 1,600 feet above sea level, but variations in level do not take place rapidly.

The Ozark Border is merely the sloping belt between the Ozark Plateau and the lower lying prairie region. Here the country is lower, the valleys wider and more shallow than in the Plateau region. (Fig. 4.)

The St. Francois Mountains, the highest elevations in Missouri, consist of a great many rather high, rounded, or oval-shaped hills all underlaid by granite rocks. (Figs. 2 and 3.)

They are not so high as they once were, and we call them mountains because once they were mountains.

The prairie region in Missouri has two main subdivisions—a low easterly one and a higher westerly one. The easterly one includes the largest area of smooth land in the

state. Its elevation varies from 750 to 950 feet above sea level. Its valleys are all shallow and in many places they are very wide.

The western part of the prairie region varies in elevation from 950 to about 1,150 feet above sea level. Its valleys, as a whole, are deeper and narrower than those in the eastern part. In the extreme northwestern corner of the state is a small area with wider valleys but with the upland of about the same height. (Figs. 4 and 19.)

The lowlands occupying the southeastern corner of the state consist mostly of low

river-bottom land. Running down the middle of this lowland is a long, rather narrow ridge which lies about 500 feet above the sea level, while the bottom lands are usually less than 300 feet above sea level. (Figs. 1 and 4.)

Drainage. The entire eastern boundary of Missouri is washed by the waters of the Mississippi, which, because of its many windings, gives the state an eastern water front of 560 miles. The Missouri (Fig. 6), second only to the Mississippi in importance, forms

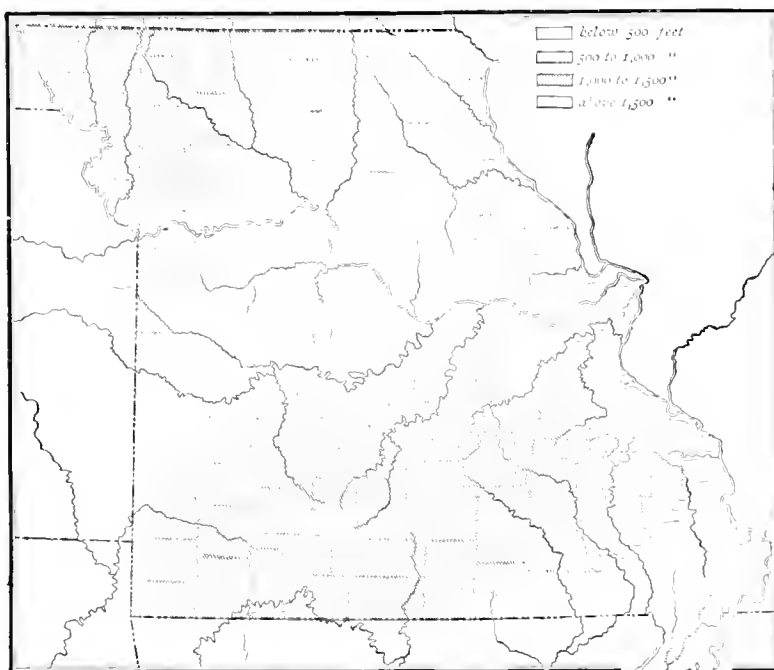


FIG. 4. A physical map of Missouri.

the boundary along the upper part of the western side of the state, from the first point of contact to Kansas City, a distance of 208 miles, where it enters Missouri. Thence it crosses the entire state, flowing southeast 430 miles to join the Mississippi, which it enters

a few miles above St. Louis. The part of the state north of the Missouri River is drained by many rivers and their tributary streams, some of which flow into the Missouri and some into the Mississippi. The principal rivers flowing into the Missouri are the Chariton, Grand, Platte, and the Nodaway. Those flowing into the Mississippi are the Fox, Salt, Fabius, and Cuivre. The streams of south Missouri flow into the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Arkansas rivers. Those flowing into the Missouri are the La Mine Moreau, Osage, and Gasconade. The two

last named streams have many large tributaries which drain a wide area of territory. The streams flowing into the Mississippi are the Meramec and the St. Francis. Those flowing into the Arkansas River are White River, with a great many large tributaries, and Spring River. Innumerable small streams, often having their origin in the fine springs with which the country abounds, diversify the surface of the whole state. Six hundred and sixty miles of the rivers bordering Missouri are navigable. This, added to the length of the Missouri River within the state, but excluding a number of smaller streams that are navigable for short distances, gives Missouri more than 1,000 miles of navigable waterways. (Figs. 1 and 3.)

The Rocks of Missouri. The surface of Missouri is made up of two kinds of material or rocks. One is composed of loose material, such as clay, sand, and gravel, and is called *mantle rock*. (Fig. 7.) The other kind is hard and compact and often occurs in layers,



FIG. 5. In a forest of the Ozark region. The forests of the Ozark Plateau consist in large part of valuable hardwoods. Notice the absence of undergrowth, a characteristic of these forests.

such as sandstone, limestone, and granite, and this we call *bed rock*. (Figs. 9, 10, and 11.) Everywhere the bed rock underlies the mantle rock and nearly everywhere the mantle rock covers the bed rock. The bed rock can be seen only on steep slopes and in a few other places where the mantle rock has been washed away. (Fig. 8.)

The mantle rock in north Missouri was brought here during the glacial period by the great ice sheet and spread over the top of the bed rock. (Adv. Geog. Fig. 180.) Usually it is thick, especially in the central part of this section, where the bed rock is rarely seen except in the deepest hollows. Northeast it is thinner and the bed rock may be seen in almost any creek bed. In south Missouri the mantle rock is thinner than in north Missouri. It was formed here where we find it by the decay of the exposed portion of the bed rock which may be found at varying depths beneath the surface. The mantle rock of north Missouri everywhere is a clay. Along



FIG. 6. Revetment work in progress on a bend of the Missouri River. Here the action of the water is wearing away and destroying the banks. To prevent this, mats woven of willows are being sunk along shore on which rocks will be spread, forming a shield and protecting the banks.

the Missouri River, especially in the western part of the state, it is brownish in color and is called *loess*. This is one of the most fertile sections of the state.

There are a great many kinds of bed rocks in the world, but many of these are much alike, so we can arrange them all in a small number of groups. While the rocks of several separate groups appear in different places in the state, those of the same group occur together. Dividing the whole state according to the kind of underlying bed rock, we have four distinct regions or areas. These regions may be called the granite area, the limestone area, the shale area, and the sand-clay area. Since the bed rock determines, to a considerable extent, the eleva-

tion, shape, soil, mineral deposits, healthfulness, and prosperity of the country, it will be well to know where these regions are.

The *granite* area lies in the southeastern part of the state. It is not a continuous area, the rocks being found in patches. There are, however, a great many of these patches, the largest of them occurring in St. François, Iron, and Madison counties. These granite rocks, all hard, crystalline, and usually somewhat pinkish in color, are the strongest as well as the oldest rocks in the state. (Figs. 8 and 9.) They are the rocks that underlie the hills around Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and Iron-ton. Many beautiful monuments are made of granite that is quarried in this region and large quantities of building

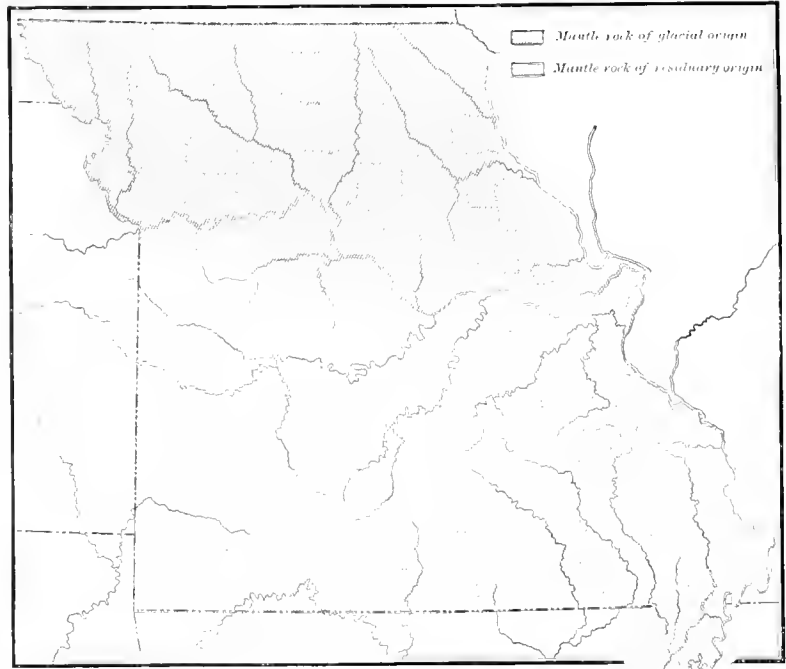


FIG. 7 The distribution of mantle rocks in Missouri.

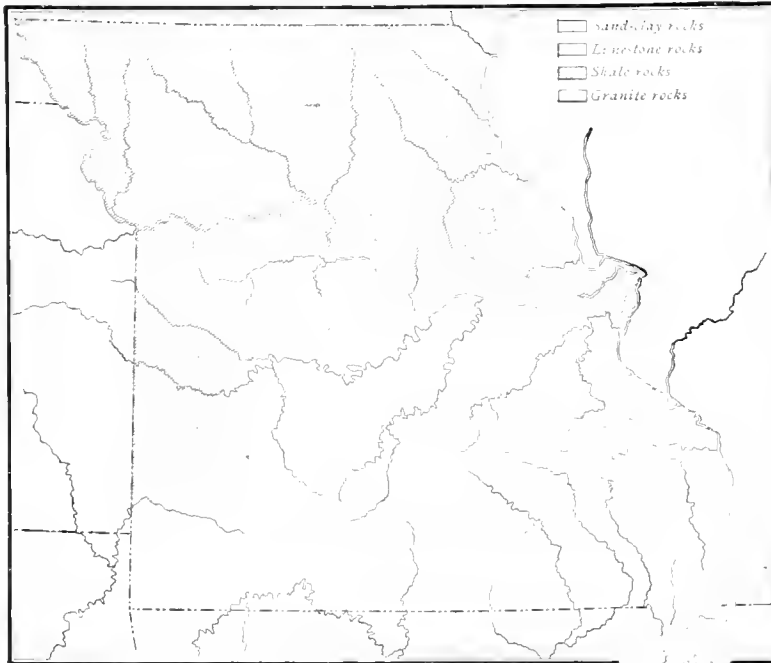


FIG. 8. The distribution of bed rocks in Missouri.

stone, paving blocks, and of crushed stone are shipped from this locality to St. Louis and to other cities.

The *limestone* area underlies a large portion of the state, surrounding completely the area underlaid by the granite group. With the latter, it

forms the area known as the Ozark region. These rocks underlie a considerable portion of northeastern Missouri, but they are buried so deeply beneath a thick layer of clay that they can be seen only along the larger creeks and in a belt that extends northwestward and southeastward through Pike and Lincoln counties. (Figs. 8 and 10.)

Within this region, with the exception of the granite rocks, limestones predominate everywhere. They may be seen in almost every creek bluff. They contain a large amount of flint which does not decompose readily, and hence is left as loose rocks in the soil.

In some places in this region, particularly in Dent County, there are a few thin beds of sandstone, which, in places,

make the soil rather sandy. These rocks are unimportant, however, when compared with the limestones. The limestones are not all alike. Some of them are very coarse-grained and crystalline, some are fine-grained and non-crystalline, while

others are fine-grained and crystalline. Some are in thick, heavy beds, while others are in thin beds. In some places, small in area, they contain little flint, while in others they are very flinty.

The *shale* area includes most of northern Missouri and the northern part of south Missouri. All that part of the state lying north and west of the Ozark region is underlaid chiefly by shale, with some beds of limestone. Shale is a soft clay-like or sandy rock lying in very thin beds. When exposed in a steep bank it soon crumbles into clay or sandy clay. It may be seen in the creek bluffs in many places. (Fig. 8.)

The country underlaid by these rocks is covered with a somewhat thicker layer of soil except along the creek bluffs. The

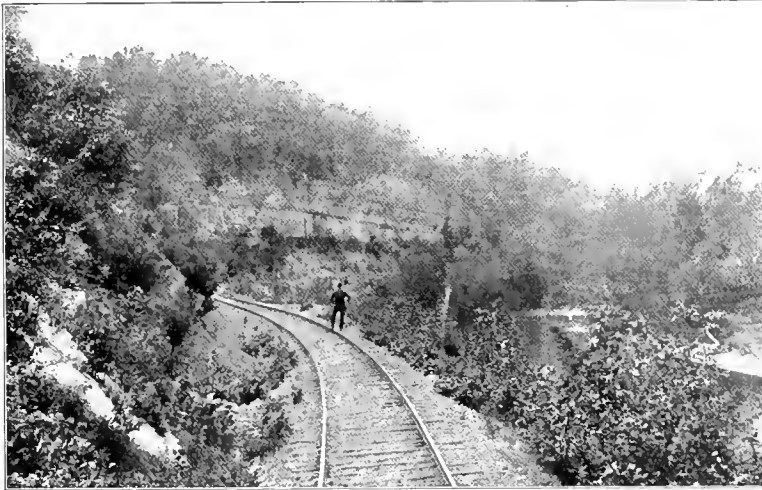


FIG. 9. In the granite area of the Ozark region. The underlying bed rock of these forested hills is all granite. Across the steeply rising face of the hills, where exposure has worn away the covering of mantle rock, the granite is plainly visible.



FIG. 10. A steep bluff on the Missouri River. Note how the limestone bed rock has been brought into view by the washing away of the loose mantle rock.

rocks, therefore, are not seen often. If, however, one of the larger creeks of the region be followed for a few miles a bank probably will be found where the rocks are exposed.

The *sand-clay* area underlies the region in the southeastern part of the state. In most of this locality no strong rock is found until a depth of considerable extent is reached, often several hundred feet. (Figs. 8 and 11.)

Climate. Missouri lies near the middle of the north temperate belt, neither in the extreme south of the belt nor in the extreme north, and far enough removed from the ocean to have a continental climate; that is, a climate subject to sudden and great changes of temperature.

The prevailing winds are from the west or southwest. On account of Missouri's position with respect to the Gulf of Mexico, winds coming to the state from the south and east are warm and moist and cause either cloudy weather or rain. Westerly and northerly winds bring dry, cool, clear weather with invigorating air. (Adv Geog. Figs. 90 and 92.)

The annual rainfall of Missouri averages about thirty-eight inches. It is greatest in the south, where it reaches an average of

about forty-six inches, and least in the northwestern corner where it averages less than thirty-five inches. (Figs. 12 and 13.) This rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year, the greater amount occurring in the spring and summer months. (Fig. 14.)

The mean annual temperature of the state is 54 degrees. The average for January is 30 degrees and that for July is 77 degrees. (Fig. 14 and Adv. Geog. Figs. 82 and 84.)

Animal Life. The first settlers that came to Missouri found many wild animals, but civilization has exterminated much of the game.

In the southern part of the state may yet be found a few Virginia deer and an occasional black bear or a colony of beavers. Throughout the state the wildcat and panther have disappeared, but the fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, and woodchuck are still common. Many birds stop in their migrations, and geese and ducks are numerous in season. The wild turkey, pheasant, and prairie chicken, formerly plentiful, are now seldom seen except in remote and thinly settled districts. The waters of Missouri contain many fish, and large quantities are taken yearly. The Mississippi River



FIG. 11. Sand rock hills near Pacific. This rock crumbles rapidly and these hills yield annually immense quantities of valuable white sand used in the making of glass and in many other industries.

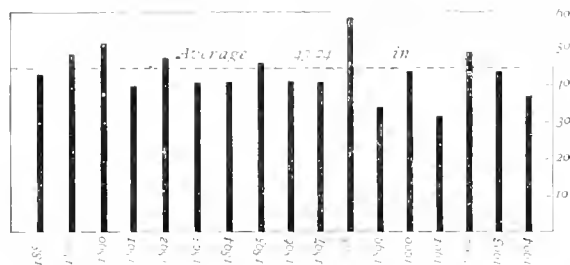


FIG. 12. The annual rainfall at Springfield, Mo., from 1888 to 1904.

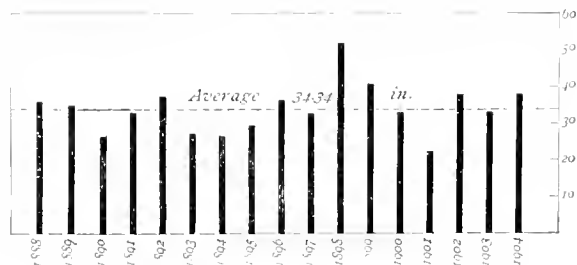


FIG. 13. The annual rainfall at Keokuk, Ia., from 1888 to 1904.

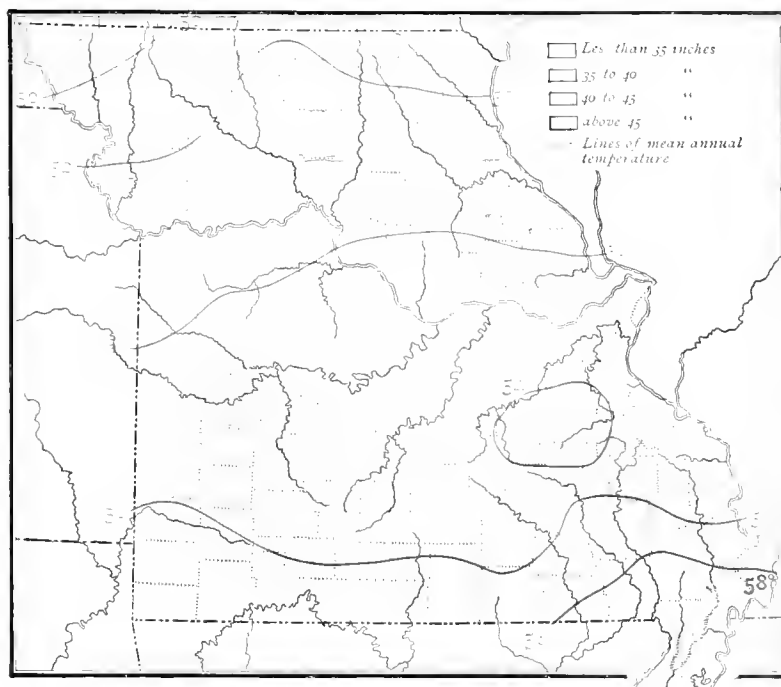


FIG. 14. *The mean annual rainfall and temperature of Missouri.*

is the chief fishing ground, but the Missouri and St. Francis rivers also afford good fishing. Under the State Fish Commission the industry is extending rapidly.

The mussel fisheries also are important, about 2,000,000 pounds of shells being taken each year which are used in the making of pearl buttons.

Native Peoples. The first accounts furnished by the fur traders and missionaries who visited this region tell of the Indians living in the country of the Mississippi Valley. The tribes, known chiefly as the Missouri, Kansas or Kaw, and Osage, were members of the great Siouan family.

History. The first white men to report the Mississippi River were the remnants of De Soto's expedition, who in 1541 crossed to its western

shore in their wanderings. In 1673 Père Marquette, with Louis Joliet and five men, embarked at Green Bay, Wis., reached the Mississippi, and descended to the mouth of the Arkansas. In 1681 La Salle passed down the Illinois into the Mississippi, which he followed to its mouth, and in the name of the French king took possession of the Mississippi and all land drained by that river and its tributaries.

Early in the next century the French sent out an expedition to search for mines in the Mississippi Valley. The lead deposits at Mine la Motte were discovered in 1719. The first settlers were French fur

traders who founded Ste. Genevieve, Carondelet, and St. Louis. Ste. Genevieve claims the distinction of being the oldest settlement

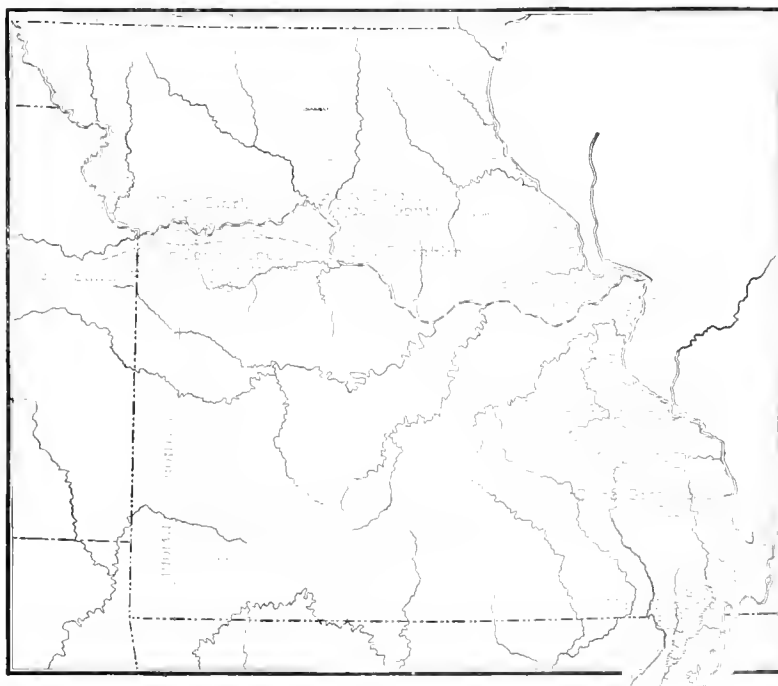


FIG. 15. *The earliest explorations and settlements in Missouri*

in the state, dating its founding from 1735. (Fig. 15.) France, having been defeated in war, ceded its territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain in 1763, while the vast area west of the river was given to Spain. The first settlers in St. Louis were mostly French subjects, who, disliking the British, removed to that point from Illinois after the treaty of 1763.

In 1795 Daniel Boone led a band of Kentuckians across the Mississippi River and made a settlement near the Missouri in what is now St. Charles County. A steady stream of settlers

poured in from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and other southeastern states, so that when Louisiana was purchased the population consisted largely of Americans.

Spanish rule ended in 1800, when domination again passed to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, and in April, 1803, the United States purchased from France all the territory of Louisiana for the sum of \$15,000,000.

March 10, 1804, the United States took formal possession of the new domain, which was divided into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana. The population of the latter, which was erected into the Territory of Louisiana in 1805, was about 10,000. Immigration followed the Louisiana Purchase, settlements spreading along each side of the Missouri River and up the Missis-



From the original painting by Boyle now, 1906, in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

FIG. 16. *Thomas Hart Benton, the most distinguished Missourian in the days of Jackson.*

sippi. In 1810 the population was 20,845. In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. Progress was rapid and growth steady, so that in 1818 Missouri applied for admission into the Union. Then followed a struggle over slavery, and after two years Congress passed the "Missouri Compromise" bill, by which Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave state, August 10, 1821. The population was more than 60,000. For many years the area that remained after the formation of the state continued to bear the name Missouri Territory. In the meantime it was gradually reduced as new territories were formed out of it.

The first Governor of the state was Alexander McNair, and the first capital was St. Charles, which remained the seat of govern-

ment until 1826, when it was removed to Jefferson City. The state acquired its present limits in 1837 by the addition of the small triangle northwest of the Missouri River, called the Platte Purchase.

Settlers continued to come in from

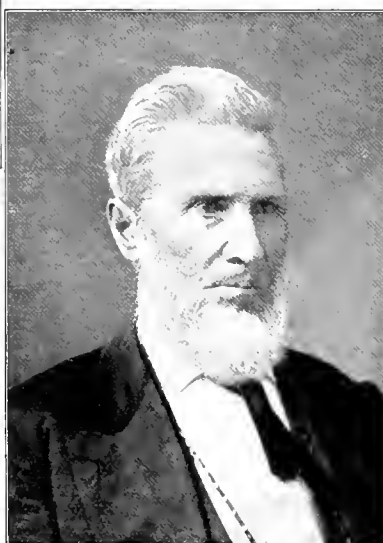


FIG. 17. *Alexander Doniphan, leader of the famous brigade on the march to Mexico*

the territory immediately south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Travel was mainly along the rivers, but in 1825 commerce with Mexico was of enough importance for Congress to survey the route for the Santa Fe Trail. Senator Benton, who represented Missouri in Congress during this period of growth, was an ardent friend

of western interests and one of the earliest advocates of a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. (Fig. 16.)

About 1845 German immigrants began to appear, and within a very few years great numbers arrived. Since 1875 many people from New England and likewise from other of the northern states have settled in Missouri.

The Mexican War. During 1846, in response to the call of Governor Edwards, volunteers assembled at Fort Leavenworth, and Alexander W. Doniphan was elected colonel. (Fig. 17.) They were joined by regular troops, and, all under the command of General Kearney, also a Missouri man, they marched in June for Santa Fe, a distance of 900 miles, which they reached in fifty days and captured without firing a gun. Hitherto this place had been too strong for the Texans. General Kearney soon set out for California, leaving Doniphan in command at Santa Fe, but the latter marched to Chihuahua, 900

miles distant, which place he took without serious opposition. The Missourians then returned home, having with a loss of less than fifty men prepared the way for the acquisition of New Mexico.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is Missouri's leading industry, the state's greatest and most lasting

source of wealth being her fertile soil. The soils of Missouri are varied in character and in a general way are of four different kinds. (Fig. 18.) The soils of the Ozark region are reddish clays intermixed with gravel and loose stones. When the amount of stone and gravel is small cultivation of the soil is easy and good crops are produced.

The soil of all northern Missouri is a clay loam with a clay subsoil, both practically free from stones. It is black in color and extremely fertile. The land is rolling or gently undulating, making cultivation easy.

The soils of the western part of south Missouri are much like those of northern

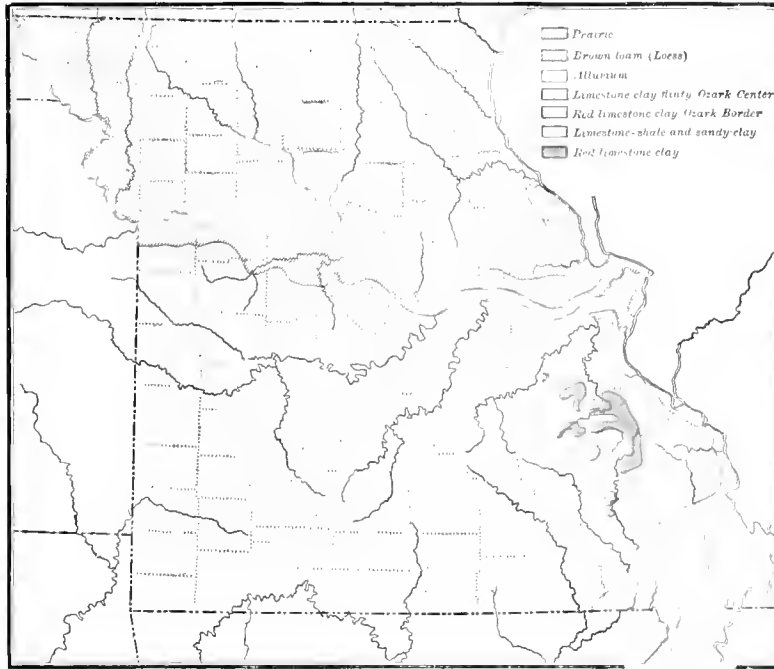
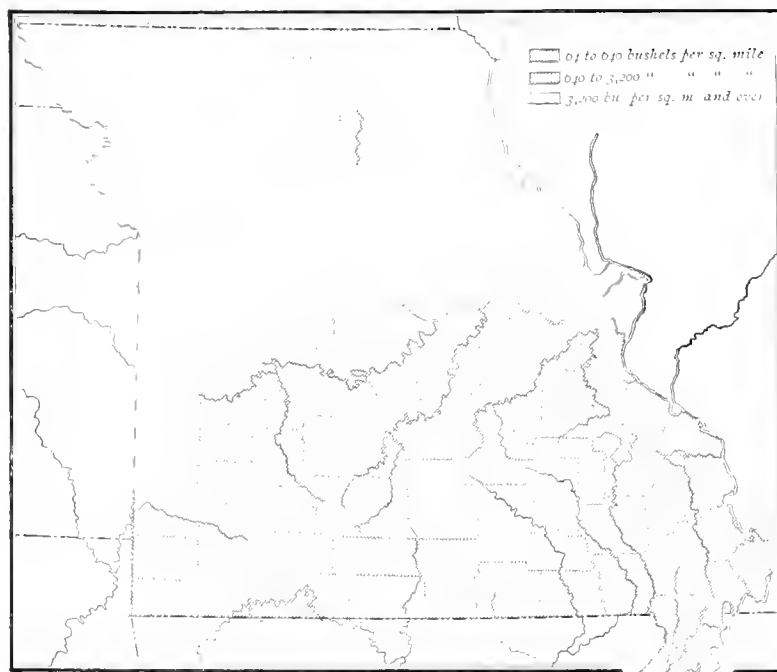


FIG. 18. The distribution of soils in Missouri.



FIG. 19. A farm scene in the high, rolling prairie region of northwestern Missouri. The lands of this section are highly fertile and here are some of the largest stock farms in the state.

FIG. 20. *The production of corn per square mile.*

Missouri. The surface is, as a rule, even more nearly level than that of northern Missouri.

The soils of the southeastern lowlands are sandy in the eastern half and clayey in the western half of the region. They are very fertile, but the country being flat and its elevation low, a considerable portion of the region is still under timber.

Throughout the state all cereals flourish, but corn is by far the most valuable crop grown. Because of the extraordinary fertility of her soil and the favorable climate, one-tenth of all the corn produced in the United States is grown in Missouri. The value of her corn crop in 1903 was nearly \$70,000,000; wheat, \$15,000,000; oats, \$5,500,000; hay, \$31,690,000. (Figs. 20, 21, 23, and 25.) In 1900, 7,423,600

acres of farm lands were devoted to corn, an acreage exceeding three times that planted to any other crop and embracing more than one-half the area under all crops. The highest yields are in the Missouri River basin and in the lowlands of the southeast. Flax, rye, broomcorn, clover seed, grass seed, and barley are profitably grown. Potatoes are an important farm product, having a yearly value of more than \$4,000,000, other vegetables yielding \$5,500,000 annually. (Fig. 27.)

Horticulture. Missouri stands high among the foremost horticultural states of the Union. A soil unexcelled for fruit growing, and good water and drainage, as well as favorable atmospheric conditions, insure liberal returns. There is not a county

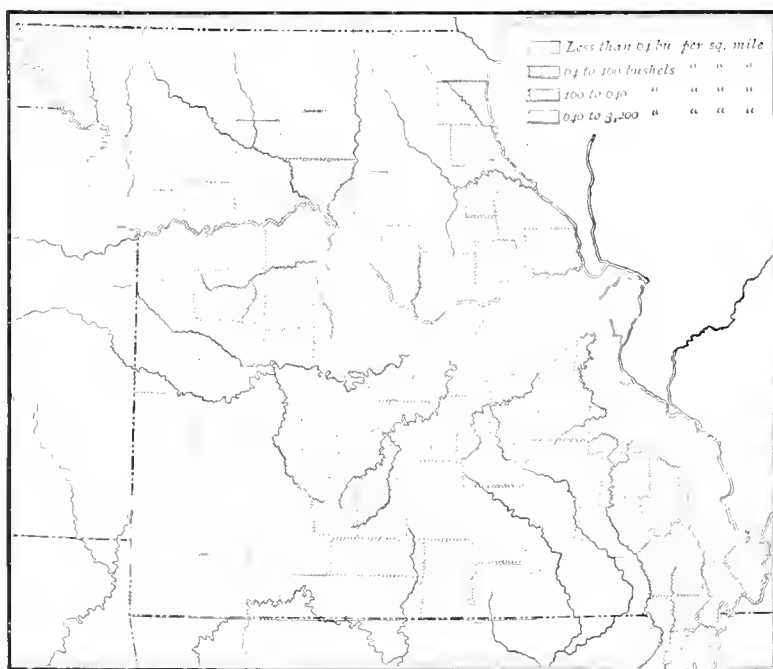
FIG. 21. *The production of wheat per square mile.*



FIG. 22. An apple orchard in Lafayette County in bloom. Here, along the Missouri River where the loess soil is of extraordinary fertility, are some of the largest and most productive apple orchards in the state.

in the state in which fruit cannot be successfully and profitably grown. The Ozark plateau and the loess region along the great rivers are especially adapted to orcharding, while southwest Missouri is famous for its small fruits. The state now has 25,000,000 apple trees, and her orchards and nurseries are among the largest in the world. (Figs. 22 and 69.)

Missouri also ranks high as a grower of peaches, and her commercial orchards, some containing hundreds of thousands of trees, rank with the largest in the country. Ozark peaches are widely known for their superiority. (Fig. 24.) The total yield of apples in 1900 was

about 6,500,000 bushels and of peaches 4,500,000 bushels. Of her berry crop 13,000,000 quarts of strawberries and 5,000,000 quarts of blackberries formed the largest items. Grapes are grown abundantly, especially on the hills. In 1900 the value of the fruit crop in Missouri was \$4,000,000. (Fig. 26.) This sum has been increased enor-

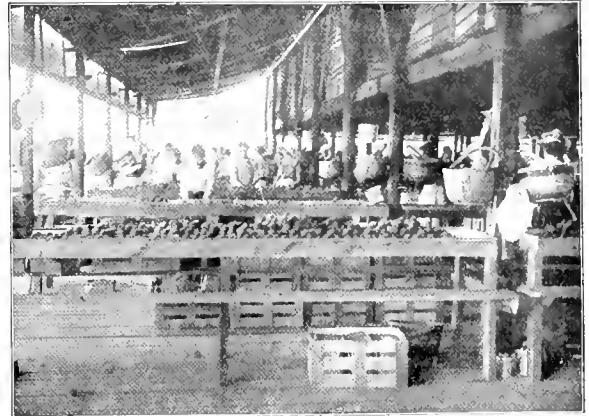


FIG. 24. Packing peaches for market, Koshkonong, Oregon County. Horticulture leads all industries in this county, which contains the largest peach orchard in the state, the number of trees exceeding 100,000.

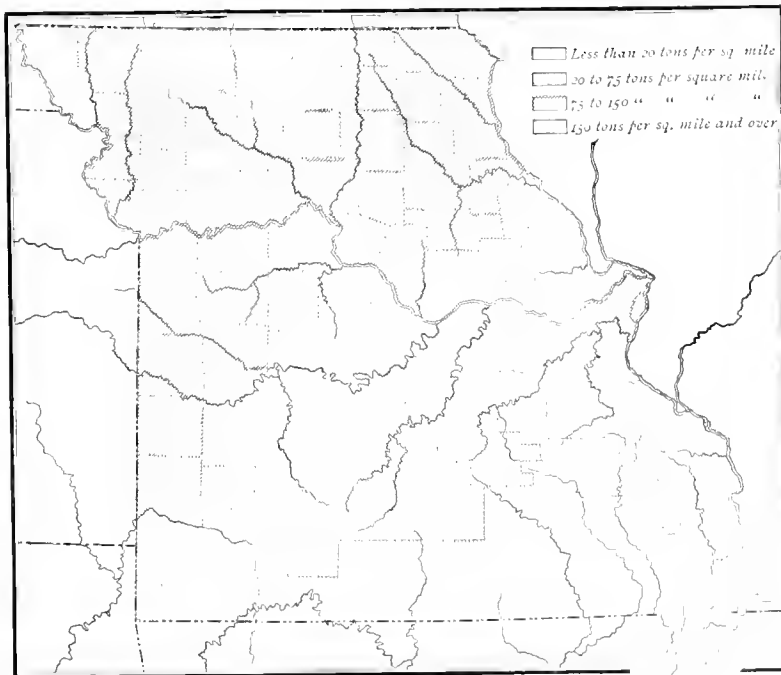


FIG. 23 The production of hay and forage per square mile.

mously by the products of large areas under orchards and small fruits that have come into bearing since that time. The State Horticultural Society, for nearly a half century, has disseminated knowledge on fruit culture, and Missouri, at Mountain Grove, maintains the

only exclusive Fruit Experiment Station in the country.

Live Stock and Dairying.

Missouri is one of the foremost live-stock states in the Union. This is due not only to her fertile, well watered pastures, the large quantities of grain and forage grown, and a highly favorable climate, but likewise to the fact that the state is surrounded on all sides by good markets for her surplus products. Exclusive of barns and other equipment, the live-stock interest was valued in 1903 at \$200,000,000, the state being excelled only by Texas, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. Missouri stock is of high grade, and every important breed is represented in her herds. The great extent of well watered grazing lands and the large grain crops encourage alike the breeding of

cattle, horses, and hogs. Missouri, with 3,060,000 cattle and more than 1,000,000 horses, stands among the leading cattle and horse states. (Figs. 29, 30,

and 32.) It is surpassed only by Iowa and Illinois in the number of its hogs, of which there are in the state nearly 5,000,000. (Figs. 28 and 31.)

Mules that are widely known for their superiority are bred largely for shipment and Texas alone rivals Missouri in numbers. (Fig. 29.) There are to-day, 1905, about one million sheep in the state. In Missouri the breeding of Angora goats has attracted considerable attention and the industry has been successfully established in a number of localities. (Fig. 33.) With a total of 157,472, Missouri has more live-stock farms than any other state in

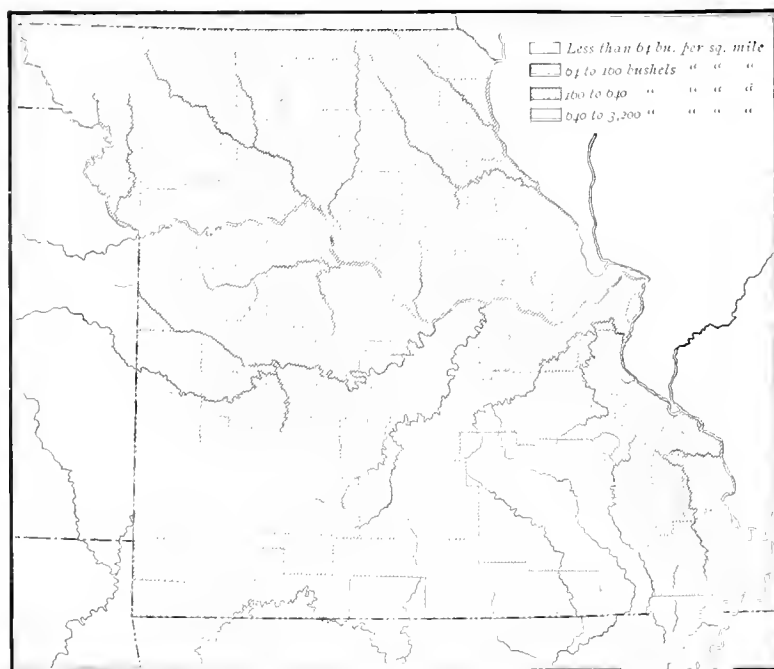


FIG. 25. The production of oats per square mile.

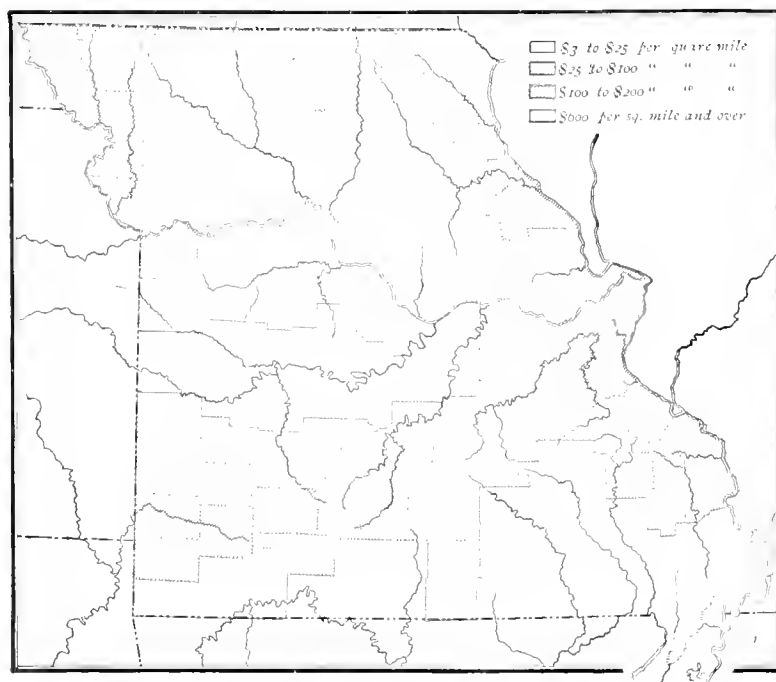


FIG. 26. The value of fruit per square mile.

the Union. The average annual yield from these farms is \$6.86 per acre, while the average for the whole United States is but \$5.12 per acre.

Dairying is one of the most lucrative divisions of the live-stock industry. There are in the state more than 750,000 dairy cows which yield annually nearly 260,000,000 gallons of milk, the total value of the dairy products being about \$15,000,000. The Missouri State Dairy Association and the dairy work done at the State Agricultural College have aided greatly in the development of the industry. Plants yielding food for the honeybee abound, and Missouri, with an annual product of more than 3,000,000 pounds of honey, ranks third in production.

Poultry Raising. Where natural condi-

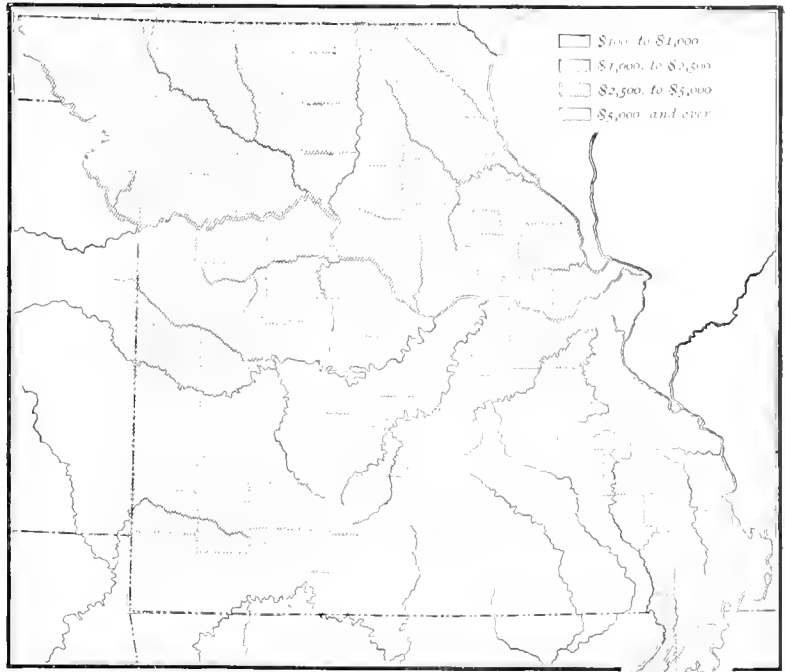


FIG. 27. *The value of farm products per square mile.*

tions are so favorable and grain production so large poultry is sure to flourish. Hence this is an important and rapidly growing in-

dustry, and one in which Missouri leads the country. There are in the state between fifteen and twenty million chickens, at least 500,000 turkeys, as many geese, and 300,000 ducks. The value of the poultry products for the year is about \$18,000,000. (Fig. 34.)

Mineral Resources. Missouri has a wealth of mineral resources. The chief minerals are lead, zinc, and coal. The lead and zinc mines are all in the Ozark region, in three districts—the southeastern, the central, and the southwestern—in which either one or both ores are mined. (Fig. 37.)

The southeastern, which is the largest of these districts, lies

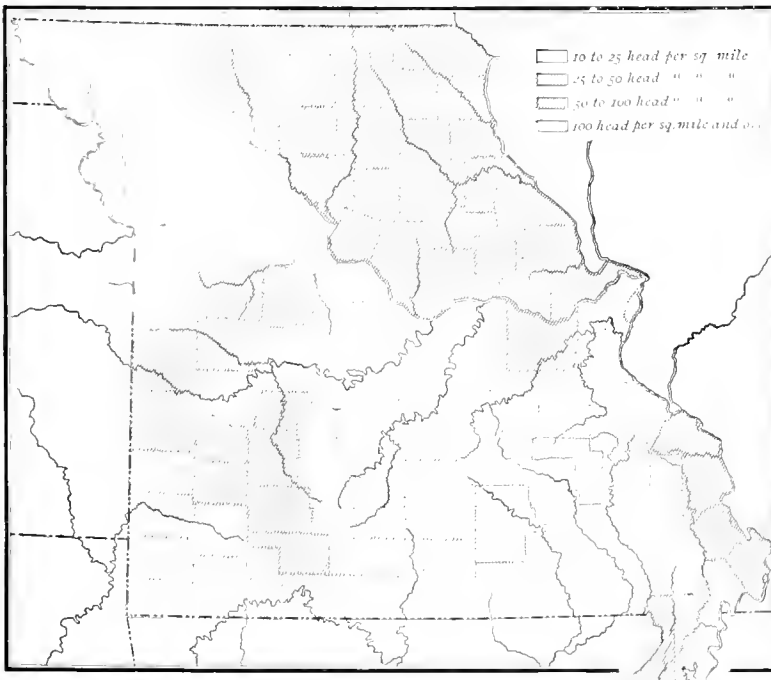


FIG. 28 *The distribution of hogs per square mile*

in St. François, Madison, Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson counties. Lead is the only ore mined in this district. At the present time most of the lead ore comes from St. François and Madison counties. The ore occurs as little lumps and specks scattered through solid limestone rock. For this reason it is called *disseminated* ore. It is found in mines from 200 to 500 feet beneath the surface. The rock containing the ore is blasted out, raised to the surface, and crushed almost to a powder. It is then carried by running water through a great many boxes. This process washes away the lighter limestone pieces, leaving finally

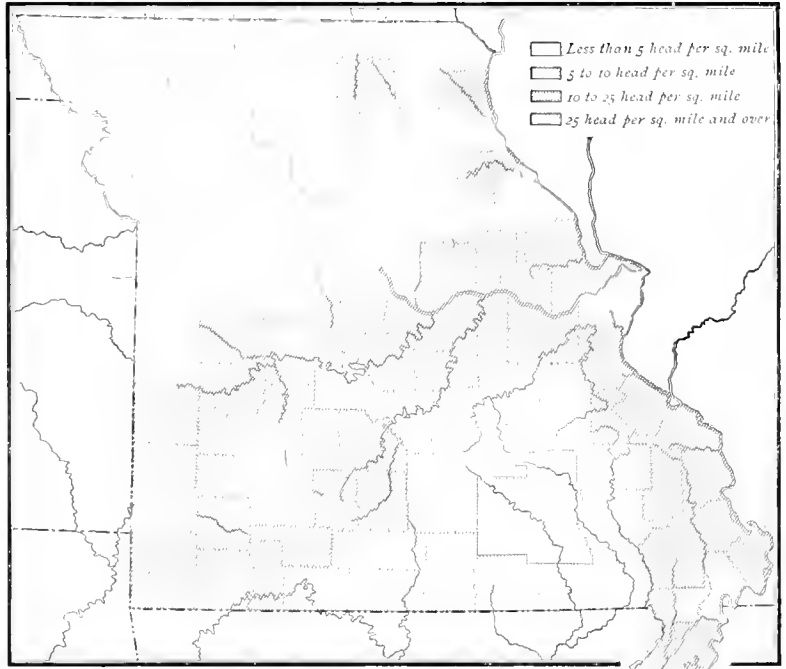


FIG. 29. The distribution of horses, mules, and asses per square mile.



FIG. 30. Scene at a horse market, Kansas City. Missouri is an important source for horses. One of the four purchasing stations for Government horses is located at Kansas City and another is at St. Louis.

only the clean, heavy lead ore, which is as fine as sand and clay. This is shipped out in canvas bags.

The central lead and zinc district lies in Moniteau, Cole, Miller, Morgan, and Camden counties. Once a great deal of ore was mined here, but now only a few small mines are running. The largest of these mines is at Fortuna, near the line between Morgan and Moniteau counties. The ore in

this district occurs in pockets in clay and in broken pieces of rock. Most of the mines are shallow.

The southwestern lead and zinc district, which includes Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, and Greene counties, is very rich. It is the richest zinc region in the country, yielding about four-fifths of all the zinc ore produced in the United States. The producing mines lie chiefly in Jasper, Newton, and Lawrence counties. (Fig. 36.) Small amounts of lead and zinc ore have been mined in Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, and Dade counties.



FIG. 31. Hogs in a blue grass pasture, Marion County, a staple and profitable farm product.

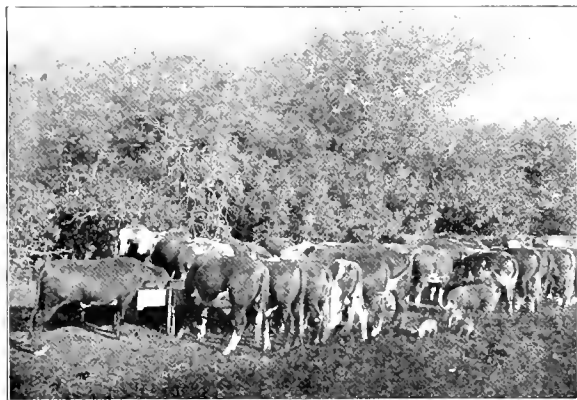


FIG. 32. Scene on a Missouri stock farm. Last feed on the farm before going to market.

The mines in Jasper, Newton, and Lawrence counties are, as a rule, not so deep as those in the southeastern district. (Fig. 35.) The ore occurs usually in *open ground*, not in solid rock. In some mines it is found in layers between the beds of rock, both lead and zinc being found in the same mine. When the mines were first worked there was no demand for the zinc ore, so it was thrown aside and not used. When a demand arose for it this ore was collected and sold, and now zinc ore constitutes the principal product of the mines.

Several years ago southern Missouri had a great many iron mines and iron furnaces and was an important iron producer. Now the only furnace in the state smelting Missouri iron ores is one in Dent County. This is because the famous old iron mines, like Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and Simmons Mountain, have become exhausted, and no new paying mines have been discovered.

Copper occurs in a number of counties. It was worked as early as 1837. The ore is now mined and smelted at Sullivan, and deposits at other points are attracting attention.

The coal fields of Missouri occupy a belt running diagonally across the state from northeast to southwest. The eastern line of this belt extends rather irregularly from the northwestern corner of Jasper County to Glasgow; thence it extends nearly south-eastward to Fulton and then northward to Lancaster. The western boundary of the belt extends very irregularly from the southwestern part of Bates County northeastward, meeting the state line in Putman County. West of the belt included between these two



FIG. 33. A group of prize Angora goats. The goats are bred for their fleece, which is known as mohair and is used in making plush and dress goods.

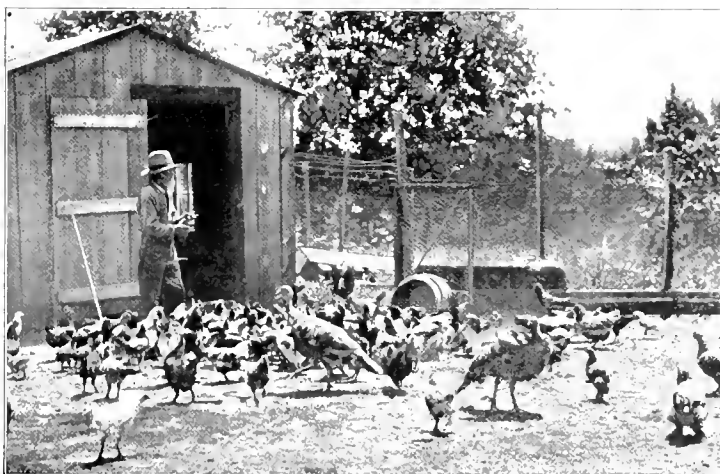


FIG. 34. A poultry farm in southwestern Missouri. Poultry raising is a profitable and widely established industry in the state.

lines a few mines exist, but east of it there are no mines of any importance.

Within this belt there are three coal-mining areas, which we shall call the southwestern, the central, and the northern regions. The center of the



FIG. 35. Mining scene at Aurora, a busy lead and zinc mining town in Lawrence County, one of the important mineral counties of the state.

southwestern region is Rich Hill, that of the central, Lexington, while the northern and larger region has several important centers, among which are Huntsville, Bevier, Noyinger, and Mendota.

The coal beds embraced in the southwestern region are about two and one-half feet thick, in the central region they are about one and three-fourths feet thick, and in the northern region the beds are from about two and one-half to five feet thick. (Fig. 37.)

The coal product of Missouri is an important one, and her resources are such that her coal-mining industry will continue to exist for a long time. Up to the present time the market for Missouri coal has been west of the mining region.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is an

industry confined chiefly to cities and towns, and its success depends upon the presence of raw materials near at hand, cheap and abundant fuel and food, and good transportation facilities. In all these things no other commonwealth excels Missouri, which leads all

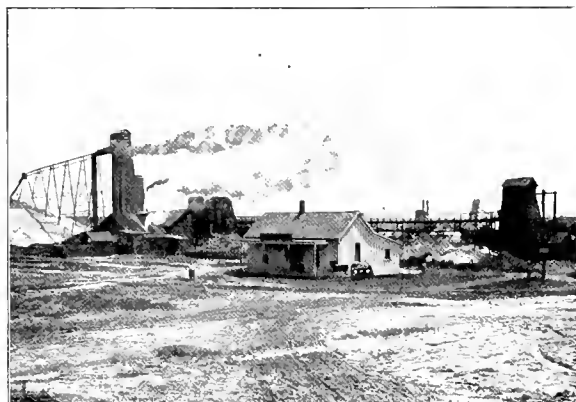


FIG. 36. A mine in the southwestern lead and zinc district. The zinc ores of this district are widely known for their richness and it is one of the world's chief sources of supply for zinc.

states west of the Mississippi and ranks fifth in the Union in manufactures. (Fig. 42.) St. Louis, the fourth city in size in the United

States, is likewise fourth in manufacturing, producing in 1900 goods amounting to \$233,000,000. In the manufacture of some things, such as tobacco and boots and shoes, St. Louis has few if any rivals; Kansas City, second in population in the state, has a yearly product valued at

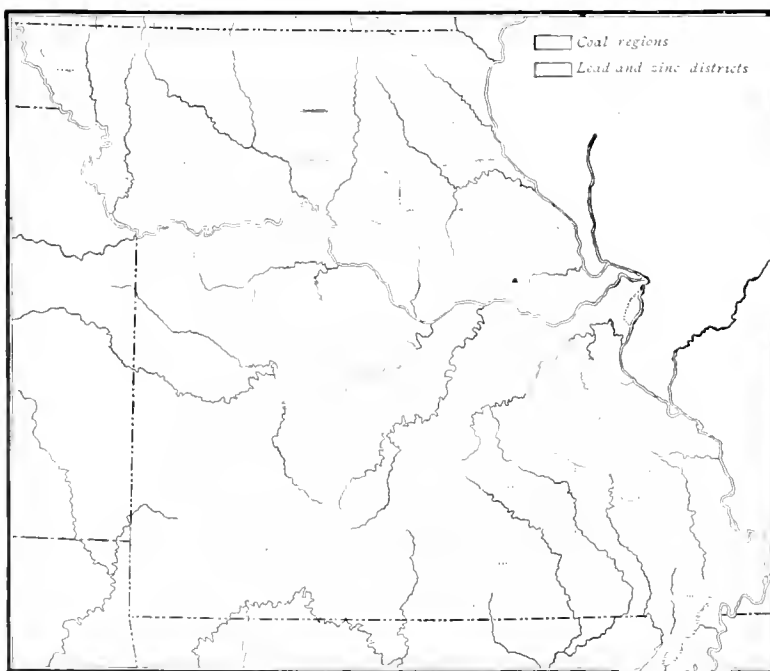


FIG. 37. The distribution of lead, zinc, and coal.

\$36,000,000; St. Joseph, the third city, annually manufactures products worth \$31,000,000; Springfield, the fourth city, has for its leading industry the manufacture of flouring and grist-mill products. (Figs. 43 and 44.) While there are 250 kinds of manufactures in the state, the principal

products, in the order of their capital value, are malt liquors, foundry and machine shop, and flouring and gristmill products, lumber and timber, printing and publishing products, tobacco, slaughtering and meat-packing supplies, men's clothing, brick and tile, railroad cars, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons. (Figs. 39, 41, 45, and 46.) Inexhaustible deposits of excellent lime rock and fine sand have made profitable the minor industries of making lime, glass, and cement. (Figs. 11, 38, and 40.)

Transportation. The development of a country depends largely upon its facilities for transportation. Good roads or other



FIG. 38. Lime works in Marion County. Valuable deposits of suitable stone and shale have made this county one of the chief centers of production for lime and Portland cement.

efficient means of transportation are necessary for communication and for carrying on trade. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers were in early days the principal channels of travel and traffic, but with the building of railroads a better means of transportation was offered, and the rivers

have lost their supremacy. River traffic, however, between St. Louis and the Gulf is still large. (Fig. 47.) The state is traversed in all directions by railroads, the chief centers being St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. In 1860 there were 817 miles of railroad in Missouri. By 1880 this mileage had grown to 3,960, and to-day exceeds 7,700 miles.

Banks. Banks are a necessary factor in industrial life, and Missouri leads in the number of state banks and is seventeenth in the number of national banks. The deposit per capita of the citizens is \$138.81.

The State Government. The first constitution was adopted in 1820, and, as the state



FIG. 39. Loading railroad ties for shipment. Ties are a leading product in lumber districts convenient to transportation and an important item in the trade of the nearby towns.

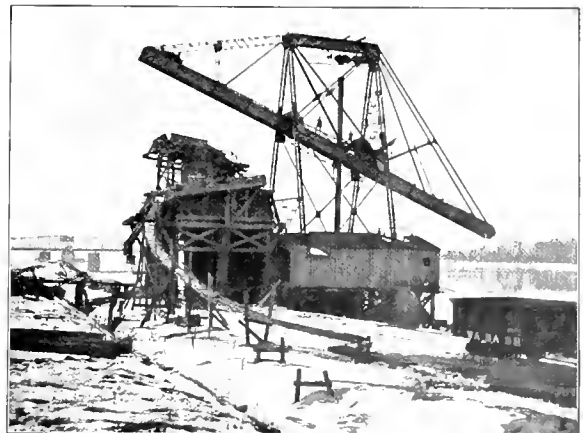


FIG. 40. A sand dredge at work. Sands valuable for glass making and for building purposes are widely distributed in Missouri and are utilized largely in these industries.

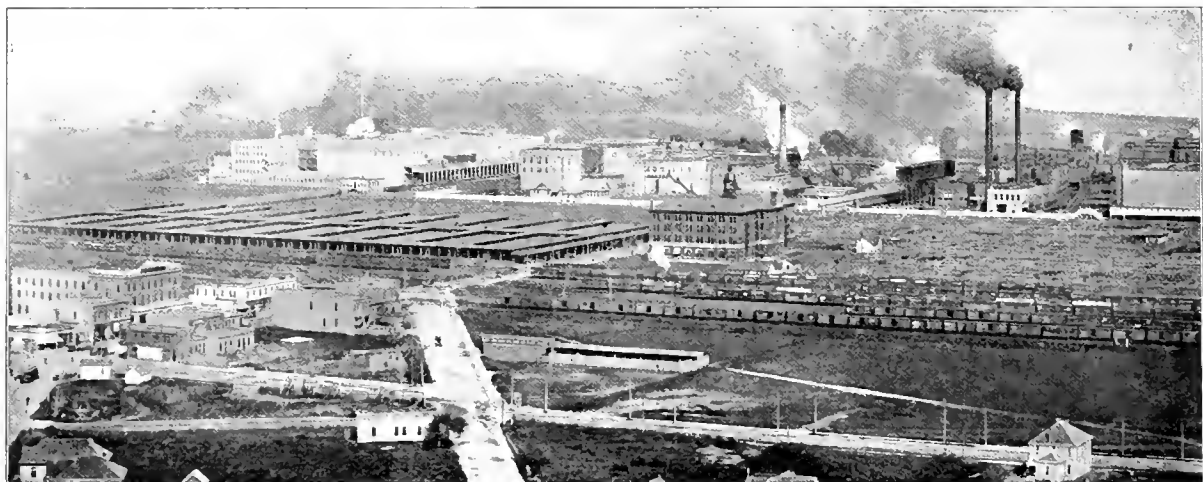


FIG. 41. A general view of the stock yards at St. Joseph, Missouri in recent years has profited enormously by the steady trend of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry toward the corn belt and the cattle country, and by 1900 it had become the leading industry in the state.

developed, another better adapted to the needs of the citizens was adopted in 1865. The present constitution was adopted in 1875.

The government is divided into three parts—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer,

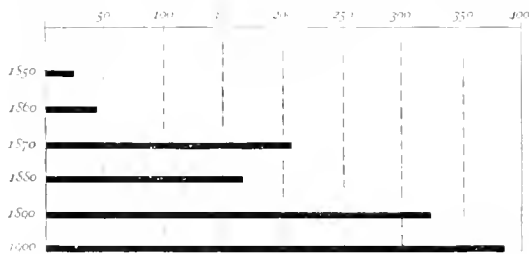


FIG. 42. Growth of manufacturing industries in Missouri, shown by value of products, in millions of dollars, at each Federal census 1850, to 1900.

Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Schools, all of whom are elected by the people for terms of four years.

It is the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He is commander-in-chief of the militia. He may grant commutations, reprieves, and pardons, and appoint many officials with the consent of the Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate, and he succeeds the Governor in case of death,

disability, or removal from office. The State Treasurer receives and keeps the money of the state and pays it out on warrants

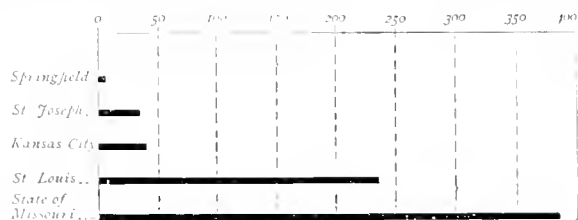


FIG. 43. Value of manufactured products in millions of dollars, census of 1900.

drawn upon the treasury. The State Auditor keeps the state accounts and enforces the payment of all claims due the state.

The chief source of the state revenue is the general property tax. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, adjusts and

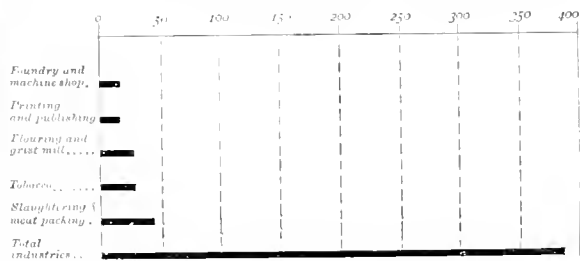


FIG. 44. Value of special manufactured products in millions of dollars, in Missouri, in 1900.

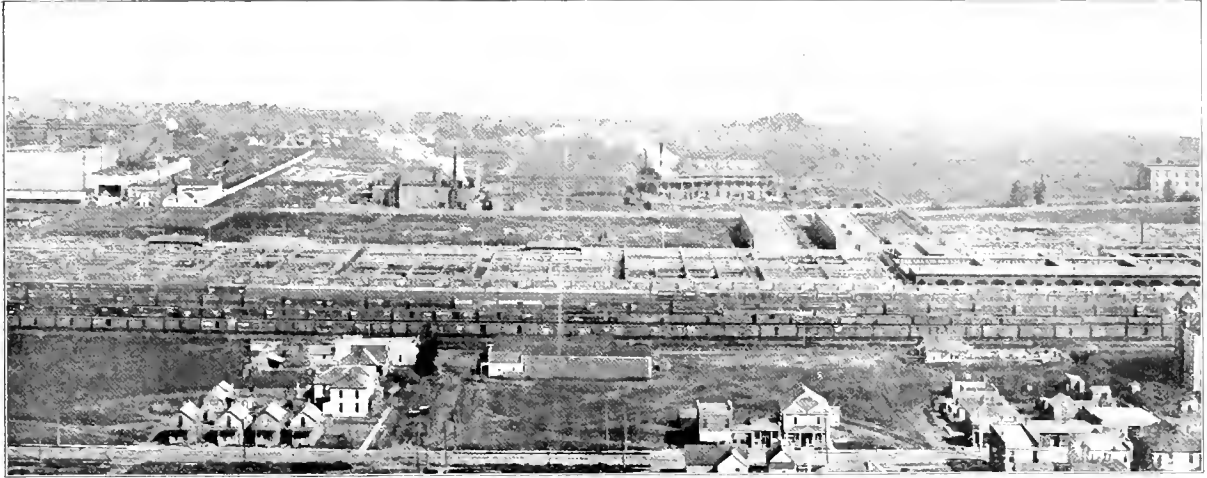


FIG. 45. *St. Joseph the center of a wide area devoted to corn and stock raising, and with the added advantages of excellent transportation leads the state in slaughtering and meat packing. The products of its establishments in recent years have increased at an astonishing rate.*

equalizes valuations among the several counties. This Board also assesses the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and bridge companies.

The Secretary of State has charge of the public records and acts of the General Assembly, and is custodian of the state seal, is registrar of lands, and superintends the examinations of state banks and trust companies. The Attorney-General is prosecuting attorney and chief legal adviser for the state. The State Superintendent of

Schools directs the public schools of the state, exercises supervision over the school funds, and may grant certificates to teachers.

In addition to the officers already named, there are railroad commissioners who are elected by the people, and various other

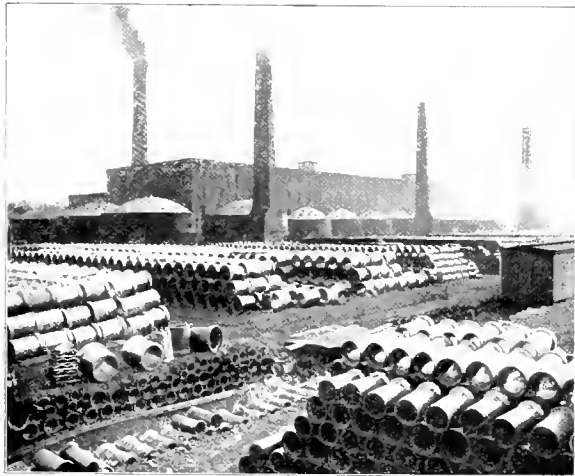


FIG. 46. *A clay-working plant Deepwater, Henry County. Deposits of valuable clays have made the manufacture of clay products important industries in this county. Notice the sewer pipe awaiting shipment.*

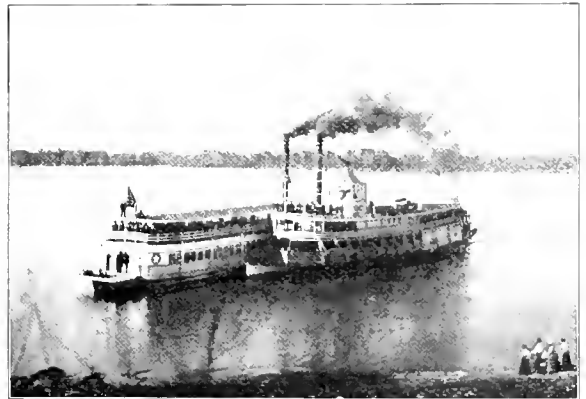


FIG. 47. *A steamboat on the Mississippi River.*

officers who are appointed by the Governor. Among the last mentioned are the Adjutant-General, Superintendent of Insurance, Curators of the University, Regents of Normal Schools, and Board of Managers of the state charitable and penal institutions.

Each county elects officers to administer the local government. The highest officer in the county is the sheriff. The prosecuting

attorney in each county represents the state in criminal prosecution and is legal adviser for his county. A constable is elected in each township, and police officers are appointed in towns and cities. The local government of cities and towns consists of a mayor and council or

board of aldermen, city attorney, treasurer, auditor or comptroller, and police officers.

The legislative or lawmaking power is vested in the General Assembly, which meets in Jefferson City every two years. (Fig. 65.) Its members are elected by the people, and at present number thirty-four Senators, elected for four years, and 142 Representatives, elected for two years. (Fig. 48.)

The judicial department consists of a Supreme Court, courts of appeal,

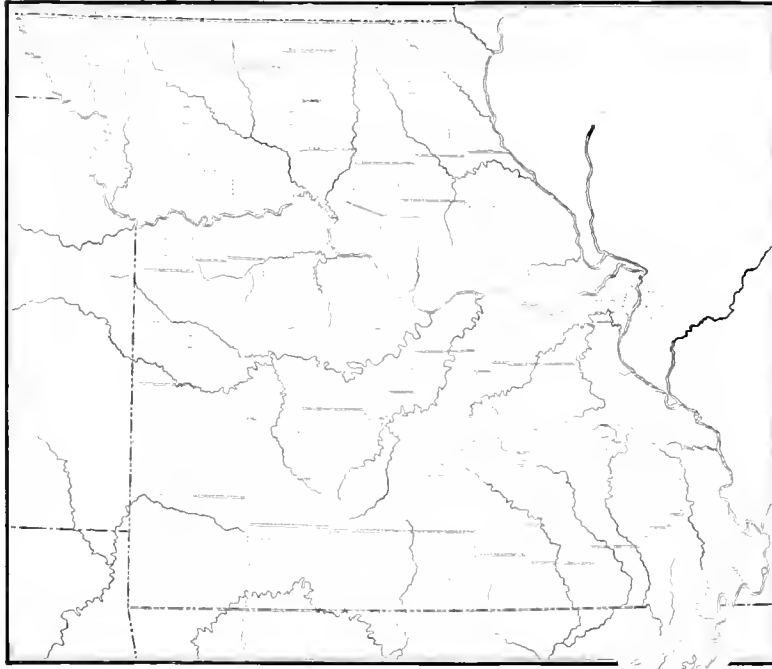


FIG. 48. *The congressional districts of Missouri, 1904*

circuit courts, criminal courts, county courts, probate courts, and justice courts. Their purpose is the enforcement and administration of law. The Supreme Court is composed of seven judges, each of whom is elected for ten years at a salary of \$4,500 per year.

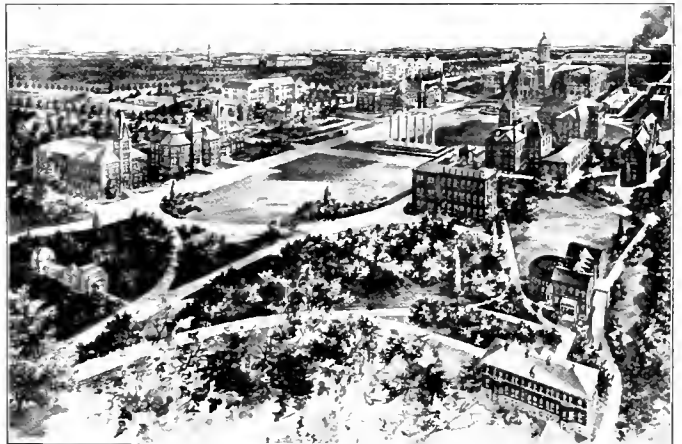


FIG. 50. *A general view of the State University at Columbia.*

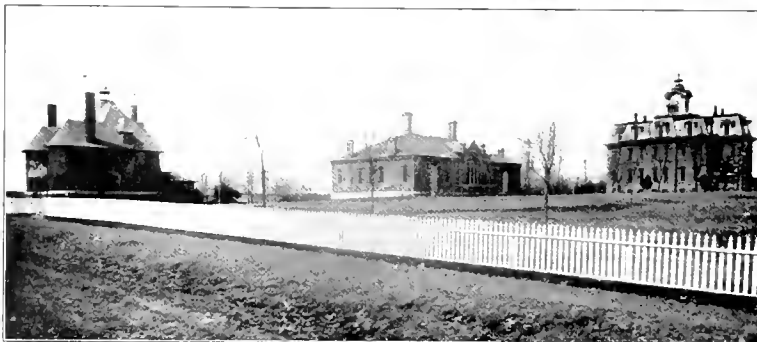


FIG. 49. *The School of Mines at Rolla.*

Penal Institutions. There is a penitentiary for both men and women located at Jefferson City, a state Training School for Boys at Boonville, and a state Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe.

State Charities. There is a school for the blind in St. Louis,

a school for the deaf and dumb at Fulton, and the Missouri Colony for Feeble Minded and Epileptics at Marshall. Missouri has four state hospitals for the insane, located respectively at St. Joseph, Fulton, Farmington, and Nevada. There is a Federal Soldiers' Home situated at St. James, and

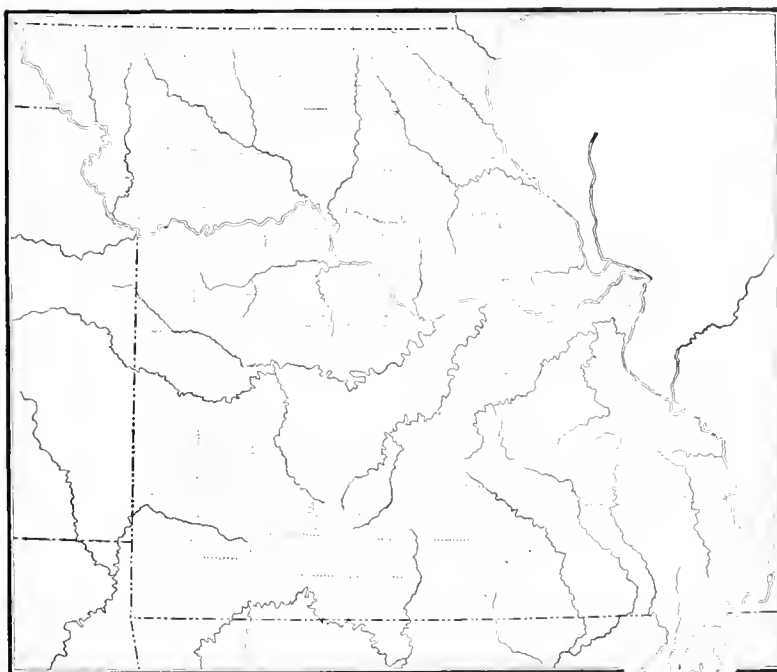


FIG. 51. The location of the leading educational institutions of Missouri.

a Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville.

Education. Missouri early made liberal provision for public schools and to-day has a permanent productive school fund that exceeds \$13,000,000. The first constitution not only made ample provision for schools, but likewise called the attention of the Legislature to the need of a state university; the second constitution repeated and emphasized the statements of the first. The growth of the public school system has been rapid and substantial, and the per cent of illiterates in Missouri has decreased steadily. The State University, founded in 1834 at Columbia,

the mining interests of the state. (Fig. 49.)

There are six normal schools. The oldest, founded in 1867, is at Kirksville (Fig. 53); the others are located at Warrensburg (Fig. 52), Cape Girardeau (Fig. 54), Springfield, Maryville, and at Jefferson City, where is located Lincoln Institute, for the training of colored teachers. About 3,000 students are in attendance annually at the normals.

The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. The state has school property worth \$42,600,000, an enrollment of

Boone County, stands at the head and is the outgrowth of the public school system. It has seven well equipped departments, with an annual attendance of about 1,700. (Fig. 50.) At Rolla is the School of Mines and Metallurgy, a department of the State University and an outgrowth of

THE LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- 1 Southwest Baptist College, Bapt., Bolivar.
- 2 Missouri Wesleyan College, M. E., Cameron.
- 3 Christian University, Christian, Canton.
- 4 Christian College, Christian, Columbia.
- 5 Stephens College, Bapt., Columbia.
- 6 University of Missouri, State, Columbia.
- 7 Central College, M. E. So., Fayette.
- 8 Westminster College, Presb., Fulton.

- 9 Pritchett College, non-sect., Glasgow.
- 10 La Grange College, Bapt., La Grange.
- 11 William Jewell College, Bapt., Liberty.
- 12 Missouri Valley College, Cumb. Presb., Marshall.
- 13 Hardin College, Bapt., Mexico.
- 14 Park College, Presb., Parkville.
- 15 Christian Brothers College, R. C., St. Louis.
- 16 St. Louis University, R. C., St. Louis.
- 17 Washington University, non-sect., St. Louis.

- 18 Drury College, Cong., Springfield.
- 19 Tarkio College, U. Presb., Tarkio.
- 20 Central Wesleyan College, M. E., Warrenton.

PUBLIC NORMAL SCHOOLS

- 21 State Normal School, Kirksville.
- 22 State Normal School, Warrensburg.
- 23 State Normal School, Cape Girardeau.
- 24 State Normal School, Jefferson City.
- 25 State Normal School, Springfield.
- 26 State Normal School, Maryville.

731,410 pupils with 17,036 teachers, 282 high schools, 9,380 rural, and 594 city and town district schools.

There are also a number of private schools for higher education that are doing excellent work. Among these are Washington University and St. Louis University at St. Louis, Central College at Fayette, William Jewell College at Liberty, Westminster College at Fulton, Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Drury College at Springfield, Missouri Valley College at Marshall, and Park College at Parkville. (Fig. 51.)

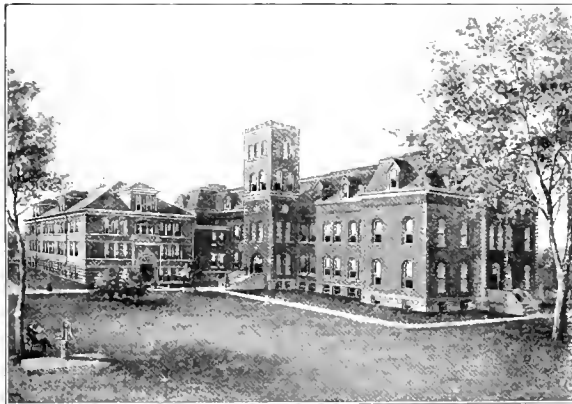


FIG. 53. *The First District Normal School of Missouri, at Kirksville.*

Art and Literature. In a new community the material side develops first; but with improved conditions come intellectual and artistic growth. Along these lines Missouri has made an excellent beginning, as is attested by the fine libraries and art galleries to be found in St. Louis and Kansas City. Among her artists the most widely known is George C. Bingham. The state publications include 1,000 newspapers and magazines. The greatest American humorist, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") is a native of Missouri, and Eugene Field, "the



FIG. 52. *The Second District Normal School of Missouri, at Warrensburg.*

children's poet," also was born and reared in this state. (Figs. 67 and 68.)

Religion. The first settlers in Missouri were French Catholics from Illinois. The Spanish

commandants were of the same faith. Immigrants who came later from Virginia and Kentucky were chiefly Protestants. The first religious service of which there is any record was in 1760, and the first church edifice (Catholic) was built in 1770 in St. Louis.

THE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

CHURCH	Organized or Founded	Communicants or Members
Baptist	1799	150,000
Catholic	1760	202,000
Christian	1820	175,000
Congregational	1855	11,000
Cumberland Presbyterian	1820	30,000
German Evangelical	1840	20,000
German Evang. Lutheran	1847	30,000
Methodist	1806	200,000
Presbyterian	1814	40,000
Protestant Episcopal	1819	12,000

The first Protestant preacher of whom there is any record crossed and recrossed the Mississippi in his skiff to preach to the pioneers near Jackson, in Cape Girardeau County. This was in 1770. And in 1806 the first Protestant church was built and dedicated.



FIG. 54. *The Third District Normal School of Missouri, at Cape Girardeau.*

II. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES.

Gain in Population. In recent years there has been a remarkable growth in the urban population of Missouri at the expense of the rural. Between 1890 and 1900, the gain in total population in Missouri was 15.95 per cent, the gain in rural 3.64 per cent, while the gain in urban population during the decade was 34.54 per cent. In 1900 out of a total population of 3,106,665, 46.23 per cent, or nearly one-half of the whole, resided

in urban centers. (Figs. 55 and 56.) There were in the state in 1890 twenty-nine incorporated cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or more. By 1900 this number had grown to thirty-five, the aggregate population of these urban centers being 1,084,014, or more than one-third of the total within the state. This great advance in urban population is due largely to the immense growth of agricultural and manufacturing industries and to the development of vast mineral resources within the state, conditions creating demands for new markets as outlets for increased products or as centers of supply

for growing industries. The population figures given in connection with the cities which follow are from the Twelfth Federal Census.

St. Louis (575,238), the oldest and largest city of the state, lies on the Mississippi River about twenty-one miles below the mouth of the Missouri, a situation that offered excellent facilities for the development of trade. The area of the city embraces about sixty-two square miles, with a water front of about twenty miles. Its situation is beautiful, and the city, handsomely and substantially built, contains many fine public and private

buildings, miles of well paved streets, and a most efficient street railway system. (Figs. 57, 58, and 60.)

St. Louis ranks fourth among the great cities of the Union in population and manufactures, and, among the cities of the Mississippi Basin,

with the exception of Chicago, is without a rival as a commercial, manufacturing, and financial center. The city owed its settlement and early development to the fur trade, which at once made it the center of distribution for the western country. In 1763 Pierre Laclède and Auguste Chouteau opened a fur-trading station

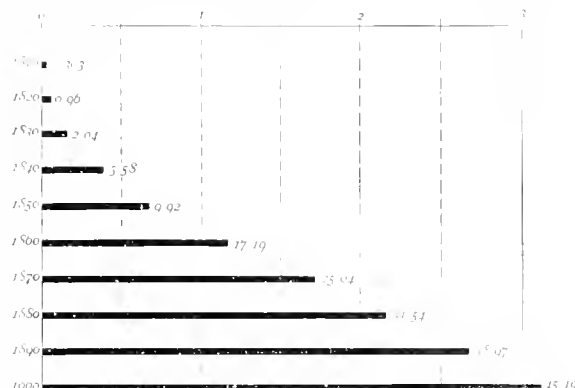


FIG. 55. The density of population per square mile in Missouri, at each census.

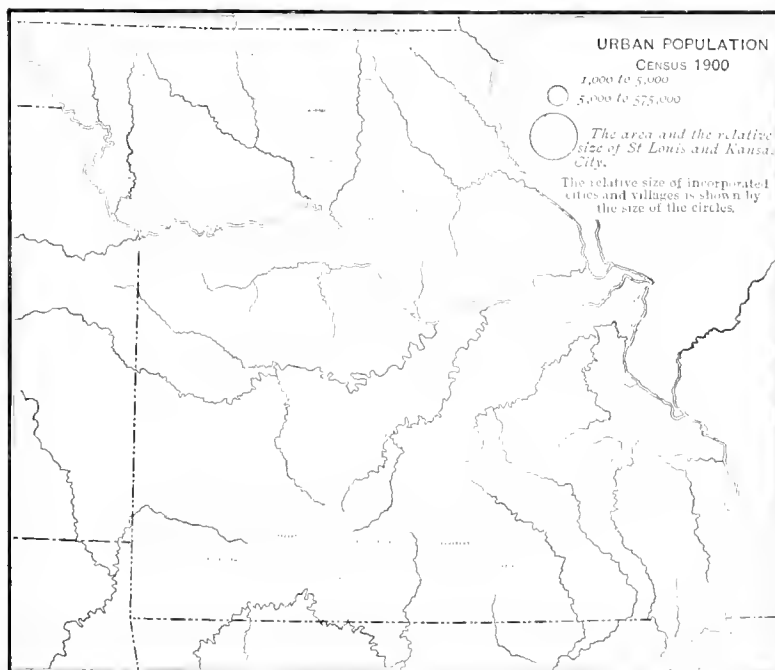


FIG. 59. The distribution of urban population in Missouri, census of 1900.

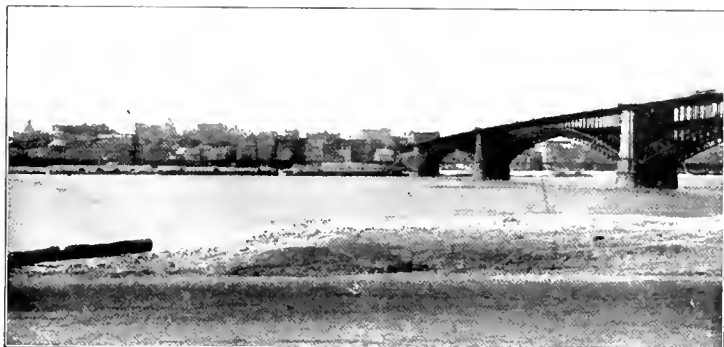


FIG. 58. *The water front, St. Louis, as seen from the shore at East St. Louis. Note the great Eads bridge on the right.*

on the site where the city now stands. Thrifty and industrious French immigrants speedily gathered around them, traffic extended rapidly, and the community soon became a prosperous French settlement. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, came Americans from Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Later came people from England and Germany, and the population increased from 1,000 in 1803 to 16,000 in 1840.

The building of the first railway west from St. Louis, the Pacific, was begun in 1851. Now the city is the terminus of twenty-four railroads, and its transportation facilities are among the most extensive and efficient of any city in the country.

Two magnificent bridges—the Eads and the Merchants—span the Mississippi at St. Louis. These rank among the notable bridges of the world, while among the largest railway stations is the Union Station of this city. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904, owed its magnificent success largely to the efforts of her citizens.

St. Louis is noted for her excellent system of public schools, and has many superior private schools. Washington University is one of the leading

educational institutions in the Union. The Catholic parochial schools are excellent and there are many other good denominational schools. The leading libraries are the Mercantile, the Public, and the Law Library.

The park system is notable alike for its extent and its beauty. Forest Park, where the Fair was held, the largest of the public parks, contains 1,400 acres, while the most widely known is the Missouri Botanical Garden, or Shaw's Garden. (Fig. 59.)

Kansas City (163,752), on the western border of the state at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the second city in the state in

size and importance, is termed the gateway to the West. It is the commercial metropolis of a wide region remarkable for its fertility and its great mineral wealth. In reality Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., are, in commercial interests, one city, and only the accident of a state line renders two city governments necessary. Together in

1900 the two cities had 215,170 inhabitants.

Like St. Louis, Kansas City owed its foundation to the fur trade. In 1826 M. Chouteau



FIG. 59. *View in the Missouri Botanical Garden—Shaw's Garden. This garden contains one of the most extensive collections of native and foreign flora in America.*



FIG. 60. *Looking down into the heart of the business district of St. Louis from the court house.*

established a branch of the American Fur Company at the present site of Kansas City, which until 1838 was known as Westport Landing. The growth and development of the city have been steady and continuous. As manufactures increased and trade extended railroad facilities grew proportionately, and the city is now one of the greatest railroad centers in the United States.

Kansas City has an excellent location. The manufacturing and wholesale district of the city is built largely in the low, level land lying adjacent to the rivers, while the retail and resident portions are built upon the bluffs and hills situated south and east of the rivers. It has an extensive park and boulevard system which greatly enhances the natural beauty of the city.

Its meat-packing industry, including the packing houses of Kansas City, Kans., and its live-stock trade, which is the second largest in the world, are exceeded only by those of Chicago. These form the leading industries. The city is



FIG. 61. *Eleventh Street east from Main Street Kansas City, the retail shopping district of the city.*

an important grain market and is one of the greatest distributing centers in the world for agricultural implements. The confectionery, fruit and produce, milling, lumber, millinery, and many other interests are large and important.

The city has also looked to higher things, and is widely known for beautiful churches and justly proud of its public schools, which rank among the best in the country. The four high schools have the largest attendance in proportion to population of any schools in the Union, and its Central and Manual Training are the

largest mixed high schools in the world. The School Board also controls the Public Library of 100,000 volumes housed in a classic building

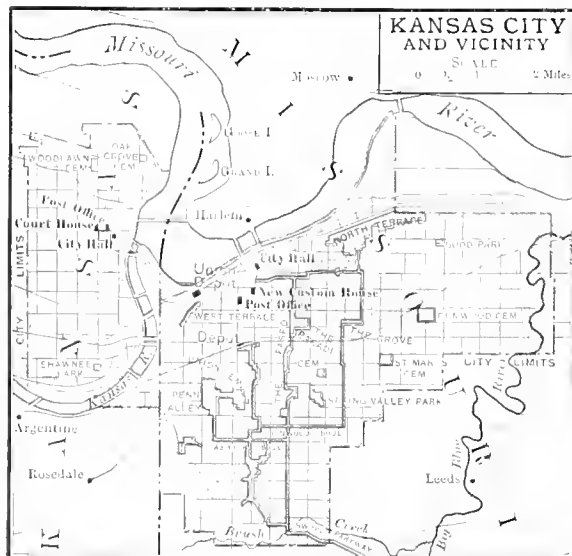


FIG. 62. *Map of Kansas City and vicinity.*



FIG. 63. *The Pergola at the Pasco, Kansas City. The Pasco, with its chain of parks, is one of the most beautiful and popular driveways in the city.*

which likewise contains an excellent Museum and an Art Gallery, with many instructive and well selected works. (Figs. 61, 62, and 63.)

St Joseph (102,979), the county seat of Buchanan County, beautifully situated on the Missouri River in the northwestern corner of the state, is the third city in Missouri in size, wealth, and commercial importance. (Figs. 41, 45, and 64.)

The first settler on the site was Joseph Robidoux, an Indian trader. The town was laid out in 1843. St. Joseph has great natural advantages. It lies in the center of one of the most fertile regions in the country, and, having superior transportation facilities, has become one of the greatest inland markets in the United States. The most important industry is the livestock trade with the meat-packing interest. The city has many flourishing industrial plants. The principal manufactures are woolens, boots and shoes, hardware and harness, flour, plows, furniture, cooperage, carriages, buggies and wagons, confectionery, foundry products, malt liquors, and clothing. The butter and dairy business is extensive, and the grain and seed interests employ considerable capital.

St. Joseph has a fine system of public schools, as well as excellent private and parochial schools. There are two public libraries and five city parks.

Joplin (26,023), situated in Jasper County in the extreme southwestern part of Missouri, is the commercial center of the great lead and zinc mining districts. Five-sixths of the zinc mined in the United States is taken out of mines in the vicinity of Joplin. The city is building up a large jobbing business and has a number of flourishing industrial plants including foundries, machine shops, and flouring mills. It is a city of many churches and has one of the best systems of public schools in the state.

Springfield (23,693), the county seat of Green County, situated on the Ozark Plateau at an altitude of 1,324 feet, is the leading commercial center of southwestern Missouri. It has a wholesale

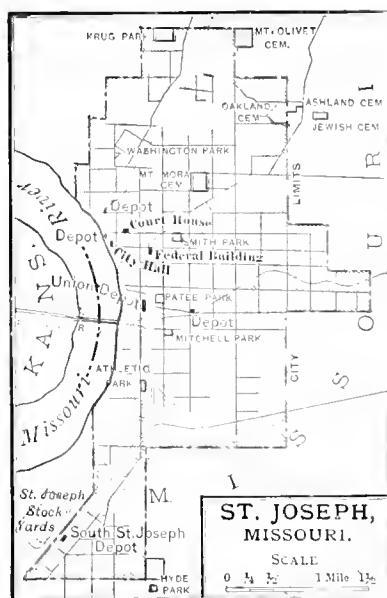


FIG. 64. Map of the city of St. Joseph.

trade of \$10,000,000 per annum, and an output from its factories of \$17,500,000. Springfield maintains excellent public and several private schools. Drury College and the Southwest State Normal School are located here. Fruit growing is an important industry of the Ozark region, and Springfield is the market for large quantities of these products.

Sedalia (15,231), the county seat of Pettis County, is a flourishing railroad center and a jobbing point of importance. The public schools rank high, as do also several private schools.

Hannibal (12,780), is perhaps best known as the town where "Mark Twain" passed his boyhood. (Figs. 67 and 68.) The city, beautifully located on the Mississippi River and at the junction of five railroads, possesses unusual transportation advantages. The principal industries are the manufacture of shoes, stoves, lime, and Portland cement. It has the largest cement factory in the world. The public schools are excellent, and there are numerous private schools of a high order. (Fig. 66.)

Jefferson City (9,664), the capital of Missouri and county seat of Cole County, is on the south bank of the Missouri near the geographical center of the state. On high bluffs overlooking the river are the capitol (Fig. 65), the Governor's mansion, and the State Penitentiary.

The Legislature assembles once in two years in the capitol to make laws for the state. The city has flourishing manufactories and is noted for its schools and libraries.

Carthage (9,416), the county seat of Jasper County in the southwestern part of the state, is the seventh city in size. The surrounding country is rich in lead



FIG. 65. The State Capitol at Jefferson City.



FIG. 66. A view of the city of Hannibal. Notice the Government building in the center, and in the distance Lovers' Leap and Pirates' Island.

zinc, and limestone and the city's trade in building stone is large. It has a good system of public schools and has several private schools, a fine library, and beautiful parks.

Webb City (9,201) is situated in the midst of rich zinc and lead fields and is surrounded by a fertile agricultural region. The mining, smelting, and shipping of lead, zinc, and coal are the chief industries. It also has foundries and manufactories of mining machinery.

Moberly (8,012) is in Randolph County, the leading county for coal mining. Railroad shops and the manufacture of paving and building brick give employment to a large number of people. It is one of the important railroad centers of northern Missouri and has a large and flourishing trade.

St. Charles (7,982), the county seat of St. Charles County, is situated on the bluffs of the Missouri River, about twenty miles northwest of St. Louis. The principal industries are the manufacturing of cars, tobacco, compressed brick, and the quarrying of stone. It has excellent public schools as well as a number of good private schools.

Nevada (7,461), the county seat of Vernon County, is the market for a fine agricultural region underlaid with coal. Mining industries consisting chiefly of coal and asphaltum are carried on near Nevada. The city has a fine

system of public schools and excellent private schools. It is the site of a State Hospital for the Insane, and has a large park.

Independence (6,974), the county seat of Jackson County, is situated ten miles east of Kansas City, with which it is connected by steam and electric car lines, and two rock roads. It is a well built city, the center of a fertile, highly improved district and has a large trade.

Chillicothe (6,905), the county seat of Livingston County, ninety-five miles northeast of Kansas City, is a railroad center of importance. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. Here is the State Industrial School for Girls.

Aurora (6,191) is the flourishing trade center of a lead and zinc mining district. The surrounding country is well adapted to fruit growing and agriculture. It has excellent schools.

Kirkville (5,966), the county seat of Adair County, is in the midst of an agricultural and stock-raising community. It manufactures flour, wagons, axe handles, and cigars. Coal is mined near by. The town has excellent public schools and is the seat of the First District Normal School, founded in 1870, and of the American School of Osteopathy.

Columbia (5,651), the county seat of Boone County, is near



FIG. 67. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in the doorway of his old home in Hannibal.



FIG. 68. The home of Huckleberry Finn, Hannibal.

the center of the state, in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock-raising district. The seat of the State University and of a number of other excellent educational institutions, the interests of Columbia are largely educational. (Fig 69.)



FIG. 69. Academic Hall, main building of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

De Soto (5,611), Jefferson County, forty-three miles southwest of St. Louis, is an important railroad town, and has flouring mills, brick works, marble works, and planing mills. It has good public schools and excellent private schools.

Brookfield (5,484), in Linn County, lies in the center of a productive farming country underlaid with coal. It is the seat of railroad shops and has important factories.

Trenton (5,396), the county seat of Grundy County, is situated in a region adapted to general agriculture and is adjacent to coal mines. The chief industrial interests are centered in cattle, coal mining, the railroad shops, flouring mills, and carriage factories.

Louisiana (5,131), the leading city of Pike County, is on the Mississippi. It is noted for the great railroad bridge that here spans the river, its large nurseries, cement factory, and its lumber and pearl button industries. (Figs. 70 and 72.)

Mexico (5,099), the county seat of Audrain County, a thriving town in the midst of a district devoted to the breeding of fine stock, is a

notable stock market. It is the seat of Hardin College for girls and of Mexico Military Academy for boys.

Marshall (5,086), the county seat of Saline County, is the trade center of a fertile, well improved agricultural district. Near by are celebrated mineral springs. Missouri Valley

College and the Missouri Valley Colony for Feeble-Minded are located at Marshall.

Clinton (5,061), the county seat of Henry County, is a thriving industrial and trade center eighty-seven miles southeast of Kansas City. The adjacent country is well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. The chief industries are the manufacture of flour and tile. The Baird College for women is located here.

Fulton (4,883), the county seat of Callaway County, is the trade center of a fine agricultural and live-stock region. Its stock sales attract wide attention. Coal and fire clay are mined in the vicinity. Here are a number of excellent educational institutions, the Missouri School for the Deaf, and a State Insane Asylum.

Cape Girardeau (4,815), on the Mississippi 150 miles below St. Louis, is a leading railroad and distributing point. The chief interests are manufacturing and the trade in agricultural products. A State Normal School and St. Vincent's Convent and College are located here.



FIG. 70. The city of Louisiana. Note in the distance the bluffs of the Mississippi and the rolling borderlands. Here is the region of limestone and of loess soil, and here flourish cement factories and east nurseries.

Warrensburg (4,724), the county seat of Johnson County, lies in a fine agricultural and live-stock district. It has manufactories of flour, stove polish, and shoes. It also has large stone quarries and coal is mined in the vicinity. Here is one of the most flourishing of the State Normal Schools. Near by is Pertle Springs, a famous summer resort.

Maryville (4,577), the county seat of Nodaway County, is situated at the junction of two railroads. It is the trade center for a thriving agricultural and live-stock section, and has foundries for iron and steel bridges. Here is the seat of a State Normal School.

Cartersville (4,445) is the fourth in size of the large industrial towns in Jasper County, which is the greatest zinc-mining district in the world.

Boonville (4,377), the county seat of Cooper County, is situated on the Missouri River in a district devoted to farming and mining. Corn, wheat, and oats are shipped. The leading manufactures are leather, earthenware, and flour. Coal is mined in the vicinity. A State Training School for Boys is located here.

Poplar Bluff (4,321), the county seat of Butler County, is situated on a bluff overlooking the Black River. It lies adjacent to a large tract of lowland, covered with a variety of hardwood timbers. Lumber, staves, woodenware, and flour are manufactured. It has iron and machine works and a large shipping trade in lumber.

Lexington (4,190), on the Missouri River, the county seat



FIG. 71. A scene on the Meramec River, Franklin County.

of Lafayette County, is the center of an agricultural and coal-mining section. The chief industrial establishments are furniture, flour, and canning factories.

Macon (4,068) is the county seat of Macon County. It has a large trade in agricultural products and important mining interests. Wagons, carriages, and shears are manufactured, and it

also has a foundry and machine shops. Macon is the seat of Bles Military Academy.

Rich Hill (4,503) is situated in the midst of a rich farming and mining district. Live-stock raising, the manufacture of flour, and coal mining are the chief industries.

Towns with a Population of Less than 4,000. In the 114 counties in the state are many other thriving towns. Liberty, Clay County, is the seat of William Jewell College. This county likewise contains Excelsior Springs, a popular summer pleasure and health resort. Potosi, the county seat of Washington County, is one of the oldest lead-mining centers in the state. It is noted also for the mining of baryta. Fayette, in Howard County, is the location of Central College, established fifty years ago, and Glasgow, in the same county, is distinguished for the observatory work in connection with the Pritchett Institute. Carrollton is a flourishing

trade center in Carroll County, and Eldorado Springs is a widely known health resort in Cedar County. West Plains is a growing market town in Howell County, one of the leading fruit districts of south Missouri.



FIG. 72. A peach nursery near Louisiana. This region is preeminently adapted to fruit growing, and here are some of the world's largest nurseries.

AIDS FOR TEACHERS

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY THE GEOGRAPHY OF MISSOURI

(1) In what direction from Missouri are the nearest seaports? (2) Which lie nearest to northern Missouri, the coast ports or the Great Lakes ports? To southern Missouri? (3) To what state of the Union is Missouri nearest in size? (4) How does Missouri compare with Texas, the largest state? (5) How many states are smaller than Missouri? How many larger? (6) Describe the characteristic scenery of the section of the state in which you live. (7) Mention some topographic features that exist in your vicinity. (8) How would you find your way by a continuously up-hill route from the Mississippi River to the highest part of the state? (9) What is the highest altitude in the state, and where is it found? (10) Find the source of some large river that flows through or near your county. Near what watershed does its source lie? (11) If you were asked to plan a railroad crossing your state from southern Illinois to Kansas, what route would you select to secure the easiest grade? Explain your selection. (12) Can you give any physiographic reason why railroads should be fewer in the southern than in the northern part of the state? (13) What states contribute water to swell the volume of the navigable streams of Missouri? (14) Find a place in Missouri from whence a rowboat might reach the Mississippi River by passing through three other states and territories. (15) Find in Fig. 8 a group of counties in which you would expect rocky bluffs to be entirely lacking. Tell why. (16) If you were to sink a deep well near Joplin, what kind of rock would you expect to meet? (17) What kind near St. Joseph? (18) If all mantle rock were stripped from the state, where would you expect to find the greatest elevations remaining? Why? (19) In what portion of the state would you find the more rugged scenery? Why? (20) What is the traditional explanation of the lowlands in the southeastern part of the state? (21) After looking at Fig. 14, from what direction would you expect the rain-laden winds to come? (22) In what part of the state would you think the greatest number of sunshiny days would be recorded? (23) Is it possible to tell from Fig. 14 where snowstorms are most frequent? (24) Can you see in Fig. 4 a possible explanation of the southward bend of the 56° isotherm in Fig. 14? Of the similar bend in the 52° isotherm? (25) Where would you expect, after looking at Fig. 14, to find the most luxuriant plant growth of wild varieties? Why? (26) From what is said of animal life in the southern part of the state, what would you infer as to the density of population there? (27) In what way does the State Fish Commission aid the extension of fish-

eries? (28) Name some famous tribes of the Siouan family living farther north than Missouri. (29) What has become of the Indian tribes that formerly had homes in the present limits of Missouri? (30) Why were the early fur traders and missionaries interested in the location of Indian tribes? (31) For what purpose did De Soto enter the region of the lower Mississippi? (32) For what purpose did Marquette descend the Mississippi River? (33) What nation might properly have disputed French sovereignty in the Mississippi Valley? (34) Why were the first settlements located on the Mississippi rather than farther westward? (35) After 1763 was French or Spanish the language of Missouri? (36) About when did English begin to be the common language of Missouri? (37) With what state besides Missouri is Boone's fame connected? (38) Indicate the extent of the Louisiana cession of 1803. (39) Why was the Santa Fe trail important? (40) Suggest a possible reason why Missourians were interested in the capture of Santa Fe especially. (41) What is meant by "slavery"? By "a slave state"? (42) Find in Fig. 4 a possible explanation of the presence of alluvial soil in southeastern Missouri as shown in Fig. 18. (43) After examining Figs. 7, 18, and 27, what conclusion would you reach as to the productiveness of glacial soils? (44) What coincidence as to climate and corn-growing can you observe on comparison of Fig. 14 and Fig. 30? (45) What coincidence as to physiography and wheat growing do you detect in Fig. 21? (46) Why does not cotton figure among the important crops of Missouri? (47) Where in Missouri are vegetables most largely grown? (48) After examining the maps and diagram showing crops, which would you think most likely to be the principal crop of Missouri? (49) What conclusion can you draw from certain figures as to whether the plateau country of Missouri is good for fruit growing? (50) What are the principal fruits marketed from your part of the state? (51) Why are hogs raised in exceptionally large numbers in northern Missouri? (52) What becomes of the hogs not slaughtered on the farms where they are raised? (53) To what part of the Union are Missouri mules most largely shipped? (54) How does Missouri rank as a dairying state? (55) What proportion of its people are engaged in agriculture? (56) What state approaches nearest to Missouri as a poultry state? (57) For what purposes besides food are eggs used in commerce? (58) Comparing Fig. 37 with Fig. 4, can you see any relation between the metalliferous districts and the elevated region? Can you suggest any theory to account for it?

(59) Name three towns whose prosperity depends chiefly on mining industry. (60) For what commercial purpose is zinc used? (61) Are the lead and zinc of Missouri chiefly used within the state? (62) What is meant by a "smeltery" for iron? (63) What can you tell of the production of gold and silver in Missouri? (64) Where in the Mississippi basin outside of Missouri is copper mined? (65) Is Missouri coal of the anthracite or bituminous variety? (66) Why does Missouri coal find its chief markets west of the state rather than to the eastward? (67) Why are towns near coal mines considered good places to locate factories? (68) From what regions would the tobacco manufacturing industries of St. Louis be most likely to draw their supplies? (69) Find on page 12 some reason why Springfield should have flour-milling industries. (70) Can you draw any conclusion from Fig. 28 as to the best location in Missouri for pork-packing plants? (71) Name one or more city industries that would be likely to exist in the center of a fruit-growing region. Of a cattle-raising region. Of a wheat-growing region. (72) Where would be the best place to locate a wagon-making establishment? (73) What advantages do steamboat men have over railroad men in competing for freight traffic? (74) What advantages do railroad men have over steamboat men in such competition? (75) What method of transportation is most important to the state as a whole? Why? (76) Why are railroads necessary especially in a region having mineral resources? (77) Explain why banks are "necessary factors" in industrial life. (78) What is the difference between a state and a national bank? (79) Why should the governor or any other official possess the power to pardon? (80) To whom would a city appeal for aid if its own police were unable to keep peace? What might then be done to enforce quiet and order? (81) Why is the State Board of Equalization important? (82) If you should have \$1,000 taxable property, about how much would you have to pay the

state each year in taxes? (83) Where does the money come from that pays for the maintenance of your school? (84) Does your school benefit from the permanent school fund? (85) What is meant by a "county seat"? (86) Name some right or privilege that is conferred upon you by the state constitution. (87) Can the General Assembly pass a law that will take that right away from you? (88) If for any reason you should want some new law passed, on whom would you depend for its presentation in the General Assembly? Why? (89) What need is there of state courts when the General Assembly makes the laws and civil officials are provided to enforce them? (90) Why should Missouri have sixteen Congressmen rather than ten or twenty? (91) Where do Congressmen go in order to do law-making work? Why do they not do their work at Jefferson City, as do members of the General Assembly? (92) Why is it necessary to maintain penal institutions? (93) Why should the state maintain a home for the feeble-minded? (94) How does it happen that Missouri has a home for Federal Soldiers and one for Confederate Soldiers also? (95) How does Missouri compare with other states in its percentage of illiteracy? (96) Why does the state maintain normal schools? (97) Tell something that "Mark Twain" has written about Missouri scenes or about persons supposed to live in Missouri. (98) Repeat a stanza from some one of Eugene Field's poems. (99) Name one of the widely known newspapers of Missouri. (100) Explain why the situation of St. Louis "offered excellent facilities for the development of trade." (101) Why is the Eads Bridge famous all over the world? (102) Explain why the presence of the state line prevents the consolidation of the two Kansas City municipalities. (103) How is the prosperity of a town helped by the centering of railroad lines there? (104) What is meant by the statement that certain towns have a "jobbing" trade or business? (105) What is meant by saying that a city is a "market for a large agricultural region"?

SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLATERAL READING

Barnard, *Government of Missouri*.
 Carr, *Missouri, a Bone of Contention*.
 Chittenden, *History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River*, Vol. 2.
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Statistics of the State of Missouri, by Counties. Census of 1900.

COUNTY	ORGANIZATION	AREA	POPULATION 1900	POPULATION 1890	FARM PROPERTY INC. LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION 1900
Adair.....	1841	561	21,728	17,417	\$ 6,368,966	\$1,299,620	\$ 452,286	Kirksville	5,966
Andrew.....	1841	420	17,332	16,000	15,024,507	2,176,075	264,041	Savannah	1,886
Atchison.....	1845	532	16,501	15,533	20,858,160	3,647,180	153,190	Rockport	1,180
Audrain.....	1830	680	21,160	22,174	14,096,554	1,818,251	562,122	Mexico	5,609
Barry.....	1835	709	25,532	22,943	5,988,874	1,287,112	451,872	Cassville	702
Barton.....	1855	509	18,253	18,564	10,014,226	1,376,955	200,079	Lamar	2,737
Bates.....	1841	874	30,141	32,223	26,714,350	2,526,070	566,623	Butler	3,158
Benton.....	1835	820	10,559	14,973	6,366,051	1,048,050	133,215	Warsaw	743
Bollinger.....	1851	610	14,950	13,121	3,666,799	753,025	186,616	Marble Hill	205
Boone.....	1820	680	28,642	26,243	12,846,915	2,666,652	559,290	Columbia	5,651
Buchanan.....	1839	417	121,848	70,100	15,307,586	2,666,522	42,407,681	St. Joseph	192,079
Butler.....	1849	702	16,769	15,164	1,786,241	471,128	1,036,307	Poplar Bluff	4,321
Caldwell.....	1836	420	16,656	15,152	12,581,766	1,867,395	412,516	Kingston	655
Callaway.....	1820	830	25,984	25,131	11,554,209	2,117,030	393,532	Fulton	4,883
Camden.....	1841	702	13,113	10,040	2,600,132	610,447	117,847	Linn Creek	340
Cape Girardeau.....	1812	570	24,315	22,600	9,171,481	1,459,527	1,414,121	Jackson	1,685
Carroll.....	1833	686	26,455	25,742	17,194,025	2,516,153	474,172	Carrollton	3,854
Carter.....	1850	506	6,706	4,659	655,506	108,508	1,276,270	Van Buren	1,844
Cass.....	1835	712	23,636	23,301	26,276,332	2,488,520	287,560	Harrisonville	555
Cedar.....	1845	401	16,923	15,620	5,802,540	1,011,630	215,940	Stockton	1,127
Chariton.....	1820	740	26,826	26,254	16,245,537	2,257,662	412,481	Keytesville	830
Christian.....	1860	551	16,939	14,917	4,742,797	994,448	190,757	Ozark	2,624
Clark.....	1818	504	15,383	15,126	10,579,714	1,435,111	262,482	Kahoka	1,813
Clay.....	1822	407	18,093	16,856	12,472,083	1,788,656	400,880	Libertry	2,407
Clinton.....	1833	417	17,363	17,138	12,848,820	2,069,790	269,649	Plattsburg	9,664
Cole.....	1820	390	20,578	17,281	5,374,553	962,301	3,514,143	Jefferson City	4,377
Cooper.....	1818	502	22,532	22,707	13,591,315	2,054,060	676,260	Boonville	686
Crawford.....	1820	747	12,959	11,991	3,830,591	600,611	127,804	Steelville	1,470
Dade.....	1841	493	18,125	17,526	6,884,541	1,218,612	303,112	Greenfield	757
Dallas.....	1844	530	13,093	12,647	3,138,785	618,175	135,614	Buffalo	1,720
Daviess.....	1836	531	21,325	20,456	14,859,935	1,129,073	286,060	Gallatin	925
Dekalb.....	1845	420	14,418	14,539	12,353,142	1,756,893	124,246	Maysville	1,481
Dent.....	1851	768	12,986	12,149	2,619,501	616,252	423,577	Salem	1,520
Douglas.....	1857	809	16,862	14,111	2,694,100	587,468	125,759	Ava	744
Dunklin.....	1845	531	21,706	15,685	3,664,564	1,593,546	812,358	Kennett	1,575
Franklin.....	1838	880	30,581	28,656	12,815,083	2,245,167	1,089,401	Union	2,025
Gasconade.....	1820	518	12,298	11,706	5,017,012	848,630	288,820	Hermann	5,490
Gentry.....	1841	492	20,554	16,918	12,615,717	1,687,074	353,733	Albany	2,093
Greene.....	1833	668	52,713	48,616	11,971,312	1,124,590	5,020,110	Springfield	2,707
Grundy.....	1843	432	17,832	17,876	10,189,230	1,493,275	524,112	Trenton	2,093
Harrison.....	1845	730	24,398	21,033	16,412,733	2,267,862	338,690	Bethany	5,061
Henry.....	1834	740	28,054	28,235	13,516,508	2,066,257	613,556	Clinton	1,032
Hickory.....	1845	498	9,955	9,453	3,224,730	545,875	86,570	Hermitage	2,717
Holt.....	1841	460	17,083	15,409	1,994,962	1,955,500	359,421	Oregon	2,902
Howard.....	1816	450	18,337	17,371	10,138,366	1,058,660	447,469	Fayette	707
Howell.....	1857	907	21,834	18,918	5,662,368	904,782	430,251	West Plains	1,005
Iron.....	1857	585	8,719	9,119	1,343,326	302,724	492,611	Ironton	6,974
Jackson.....	1826	607	105,193	100,510	28,697,548	3,532,744	57,827,425	Independence	9,416
Jasper.....	1841	632	84,018	50,500	12,943,248	1,668,272	5,491,613	Carthage	2,54
Jefferson.....	1818	687	25,712	22,484	8,012,181	1,434,670	2,896,660	Hillsboro	4,724
Johnson.....	1834	835	27,843	28,132	15,372,688	2,294,062	569,780	Warrensburg	1,605
Knox.....	1845	504	13,479	13,561	10,463,220	1,449,634	133,657	Edina	2,125
Laclede.....	1840	720	16,523	14,721	2,705,554	812,225	165,182	Lexington	1,206
Lafayette.....	1820	604	31,076	30,184	19,629,452	2,694,706	993,430	Mount Vernon	287
Lawrence.....	1845	612	31,662	26,228	16,266,681	1,699,616	662,106	Monticello	1,553
Lewis.....	1833	500	16,724	15,935	9,660,254	1,248,694	292,738	Troy	878
Lincoln.....	1818	613	18,352	18,346	9,142,621	1,605,242	306,480	Linn	2,605
Linn.....	1837	620	25,503	24,121	14,093,253	1,630,635	729,665	Chillicothe	2,181
Livingston.....	1837	532	22,302	20,668	13,450,178	1,708,486	289,739	Pineville	1,577
McDonald.....	1849	523	13,574	11,283	2,926,195	729,173	522,132	Fredericktown	1,577
Macon.....	1837	828	33,018	35,575	13,904,237	1,644,626	65,242	Vienna	2,323
Madison.....	1818	495	9,975	9,298	1,984,518	499,165	141,428	Princeton	1,575
Marion.....	1855	530	9,616	8,615	2,498,470	515,647	71,686	Tusculum	1,575
Marion.....	1826	432	26,331	26,233	9,286,831	1,462,121	517,255	Charleston	1,593
Mercer.....	1845	451	14,766	14,581	8,695,398	1,627,169	438,701	Callertonia	1,597
Miller.....	1837	597	15,187	14,162	3,933,452	711,686	141,428	Perryville	1,275
Mississippi.....	1845	417	11,837	10,134	6,373,797	721,868	482,430	Alton	491
Moniteau.....	1845	410	15,931	15,630	7,071,613	1,216,889	36,827	Garnesville	222
Monroe.....	1831	666	10,716	20,709	13,306,218	2,256,964	188,279	Caruthersville	215
Montgomery.....	1818	514	16,571	16,859	7,662,046	1,186,44	242,000	Perryville	1,275
Morgan.....	1833	612	12,175	12,311	5,264,420	627,733	65,099	Versailles	1,240
New Madrid.....	1812	654	11,285	9,317	3,514,129	692,733	261,608	New Madrid	1,480
Newton.....	1838	629	27,601	22,198	7,896,427	1,329,424	749,000	Nosho	2,725
Nodaway.....	1845	864	32,938	30,914	60,122,178	4,467,336	660,711	Marionville	457
Oregon.....	1845	787	13,066	12,467	2,461,781	575,268	227,611	Linn	491
Osage.....	1841	605	14,066	13,082	5,550,613	946,236	269,897	Garnesville	222
Ozark.....	1841	747	12,145	9,795	1,700,698	431,341	143,312	Caruthersville	215
Pemiscot.....	1861	509	12,115	5,975	1,923,350	570,329	218,335	Perryville	1,275
Perry.....	1820	468	15,134	13,237	5,878,980	1,074,439	251,922	Perryville	1,275

REFERENCE TABLES

COUNTY	ORGANIZATION	AREA	POPULATION 1900	POPULATION 1890	FARM PROPERTY INC. LIVE STOCK	FARM PRODUCTS	MANUFACTURES	COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION 1900
Pettis.....	1853	655	32,435	31,151	14,572,232	2,237,849	1,609,163	Sedalia	15,231
Phelps.....	1857	677	14,104	12,930	3,212,999	627,215	227,759	Rolla	1,600
Pike.....	1818	622	25,744	26,321	12,312,597	1,645,630	2,350,437	Bowling Green	1,902
Platte.....	1838	410	16,163	16,248	12,768,640	1,845,315	346,948	Platte City	744
Polk.....	1835	633	23,255	20,330	8,500,070	1,266,691	466,292	Bolivar	1,860
Pulaski.....	1818	532	16,304	9,387	2,324,797	505,131	113,395	Waynesville	.....
Putnam.....	1845	518	16,688	15,305	9,597,379	1,257,031	183,153	Unionville	2,050
Ralls.....	1820	480	12,287	12,204	8,835,142	1,347,589	117,465	New London	881
Randolph.....	1820	490	24,442	24,863	9,588,530	1,222,139	1,008,309	Huntsville	1,805
Rav.....	1820	561	21,805	24,215	15,036,801	2,375,463	244,399	Richmond	3,478
Reynolds.....	1845	830	8,161	6,863	1,446,810	388,045	139,682	Centerville	.....
Ripley.....	1853	624	13,180	8,512	1,424,658	434,129	352,381	Danpham	1,508
St. Charles.....	1812	450	24,474	22,977	11,854,008	1,800,220	3,375,095	St. Charles	7,682
St. Clair.....	1841	795	17,027	16,747	7,025,491	1,206,036	215,428	Oscola	1,037
Ste. Genevieve.....	1812	403	10,359	9,883	3,471,169	682,213	438,209	Ste. Genevieve	1,707
St. Francois.....	1821	460	24,951	17,347	4,331,149	601,825	1,204,013	Farmington	1,778
St. Louis.....	1812	483	50,240	36,307	32,007,828	3,173,535	1,441,493	Clayton	.....
St. Louis City.....	1870	61	575,238	451,770	8,227,791	1,022,169	233,629,733	.....	.....
Saline.....	1820	820	33,793	33,792	21,841,277	3,023,368	800,021	Marshall	5,086
Schuyler.....	1845	392	19,549	11,249	6,496,765	913,861	104,887	Laicester	980
Scotland.....	1841	433	13,232	12,674	10,118,159	1,293,070	177,730	Memphis	2,195
Scott.....	1821	410	13,392	11,228	5,132,514	942,152	493,495	Benton	234
Shannon.....	1841	993	11,247	8,508	1,554,635	357,149	880,382	Emmence	.....
Shelby.....	1815	526	16,167	15,642	10,027,010	1,533,430	222,881	Shelbyville	777
Stoddard.....	1815	833	24,660	17,327	4,371,513	1,145,155	866,237	Bloomfield	1,475
Stone.....	1815	599	9,592	7,090	2,307,115	584,760	83,258	Galena	.....
Sullivan.....	1845	648	29,282	16,000	13,031,071	1,777,578	157,245	Milan	1,757
Taney.....	1847	648	19,127	7,073	2,430,495	458,050	193,587	Forsyth	204
Texas.....	1815	1,157	22,102	19,420	4,299,588	881,474	252,297	Houston	514
Vernon.....	1851	839	31,910	31,595	13,772,724	2,056,550	1,210,673	Nevada	7,461
Warren.....	1833	410	9,919	6,913	5,295,428	811,036	118,886	Warrenton	770
Washington.....	1818	744	14,263	13,153	3,481,747	677,756	222,796	Potosi	638
Wayne.....	1818	779	15,309	11,027	2,192,853	633,100	1,008,302	Greenville	1,051
Webster.....	1855	720	10,642	15,177	4,398,693	823,326	211,004	Marshallfield	964
Worth.....	1861	294	6,832	8,738	6,491,437	1,369,439	112,000	Grant City	1,406
Wright.....	1841	673	17,310	14,184	3,306,665	665,326	291,191	Hartville	445

The Population of Missouri at Each Federal Census.

	RELATIVE RANK	PER- CENTAGE OF INCREASE	INCREASE IN TEN YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ. MILE
1810.....	23	...	...	29,845	0.3
1820.....	23	219.4	45,741	66,580	1.0
1830.....	21	115.9	73,869	140,455	2.1
1840.....	19	173.2	243,247	383,702	5.6
1850.....	13	77.8	298,342	682,044	9.9
1860.....	8	73.3	499,968	1,182,012	17.2
1870.....	5	45.9	539,283	1,721,295	25.0
1880.....	5	20.0	447,085	2,168,380	31.5
1890.....	5	23.8	510,804	2,679,184	39.0
1900.....	5	16.0	427,481	3,106,665	45.2

Population of the Leading Cities and Towns of Missouri at Each Federal Census from 1850 to 1900.

	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
St. Louis.....	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773	77,860
Kansas City.....	163,752	132,710	55,785	32,266	4,418	.....
St. Joseph.....	102,979	52,324	32,431	19,505	8,942	.....
Joplin.....	26,023	9,043	7,038	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	23,267	21,850	6,522	5,555	.....	415
Sedalia.....	15,231	14,068	9,501	4,500	.....	.....
Hannibal.....	12,780	12,855	11,074	19,125	6,505	2,020
Jefferson City.....	9,664	6,742	5,271	4,420	1,553	.....
Carthage.....	9,416	7,681	4,167	.....	.....	.....
Webb City.....	9,291	5,043	1,888	.....	.....	.....
Merioux.....	8,012	8,215	6,070	1,514	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	7,982	6,161	5,014	5,575	3,259	1,495
Nevada.....	7,491	7,262	1,913	.....	.....	.....
Independence.....	6,974	6,480	3,146	3,184	3,164	.....
Chillicothe.....	6,025	5,717	4,078	3,078	994	.....
Aurora.....	6,191	3,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkville.....	5,666	3,510	2,314	1,471	958	.....
Columbia.....	5,651	4,000	3,326	2,246	1,414	651
Do Soto.....	5,611	3,696	1,680	.....	.....	.....
Brookfield.....	5,484	4,347	2,264	452	.....	.....
Trenton.....	5,396	5,030	3,312	927	617	.....
Lexington.....	5,131	5,092	4,325	3,630	2,436	912
Mexico.....	5,099	4,780	3,835	2,692	968	.....
Marshall.....	5,286	4,297	2,724	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	5,091	4,737	2,868	61	.....	.....
Fulton.....	4,813	4,314	2,459	1,553	.....	.....
Cape Girardeau.....	4,815	4,297	3,880	3,583	2,683	.....
Warrensburg.....	4,724	4,776	3,495	2,043	881	241
Marionville.....	4,577	4,037	3,485	1,682	427	.....
Cartersville.....	4,445	2,884	483	.....	.....	.....
Boonville.....	4,377	4,141	3,854	3,506	2,596	2,326
Poplar Bluff.....	4,321	2,187	791	.....	.....	.....
Lexington.....	4,190	4,537	3,966	4,373	4,123	2,093
Marion.....	4,068	3,371	3,040	3,078	837	.....
Rich Hill.....	4,033	4,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrollton.....	3,844	3,878	2,313	1,842	738	.....
Richmond.....	3,478	2,505	1,424	1,218	613	.....
Butler.....	3,158	2,812	2,162	1,604	.....	.....
Monett.....	3,115	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	3,015	2,725	2,421	.....	.....	.....
Cameron.....	2,970	2,917	2,156	1,428	.....	.....
West Plains.....	2,952	2,691	351	130	.....	.....
Higginsville.....	2,791	2,312	797	.....	.....	.....
Lamar.....	2,737	2,860	927	1,011	673	.....
Neosho.....	2,725	2,198	1,631	875	215	.....
Fayette.....	2,717	2,247	1,247	815	647	.....

State or County of Birth of the Population of Missouri

STATE	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
Illinois.....	176,342	Germany.....	169,282
Kentucky.....	88,241	Ireland.....	31,832
Ohio.....	86,666	England.....	15,660
Indiana.....	70,519	Canada and Newfoundland	8,616
Tennessee.....	64,672	Switzerland.....	6,819
Kansas.....	59,837	Russia.....	6,672
Iowa.....	52,575	Sweden.....	5,692
Virginia.....	35,370	Austria.....	4,458
Pennsylvania.....	34,338	Italy.....	4,345
New York.....	30,295	Scotland.....	3,878
Arkansas.....	29,625	Bohemia.....	3,453
Nebraska.....	13,024	France.....	3,288
Wisconsin.....	11,012	Russian Poland.....	1,668
North Carolina.....	10,105	Wales.....	1,613
Michigan.....	9,466	Denmark.....	1,516
Texas.....	9,159	German Poland.....	1,479
Mississippi.....	7,128	Hungary.....	962
West Virginia.....	6,133	Belgium.....	864
Alabama.....	5,896	Netherlands.....	812
Maryland.....	5,869	Norway.....	530
Georgia.....	4,967	China.....	442
Louisiana.....	4,726	Austrian Poland.....	364
Massachusetts.....	4,648	Mexico.....	162
Minnesota.....	3,692	Australia.....	144
New Jersey.....	3,542	South America.....	123
Colorado.....	3,166	Romania.....	115
Indian Territory.....	2,852	West Indies.....	107
California.....	2,282	Central America.....	99
Vermont.....	2,259	Turkey.....	88
Maine.....	1,956	Greece.....	66
Other states.....	23,849	Other regions.....	1,299

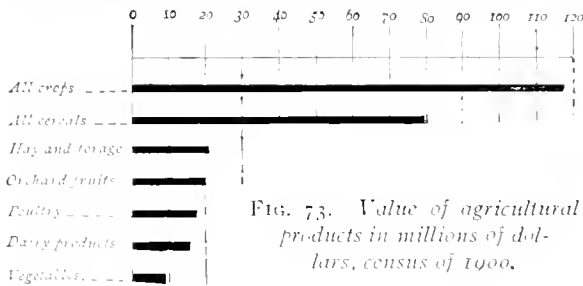


FIG. 73. Value of agricultural products in millions of dollars, census of 1900.

Value of Agricultural Products of Missouri, Relative Rank of State in Production, and Leading County. Census of 1900.

PRODUCT	RANK OF STATE	VALUE OF PRODUCT	LEADING COUNTY
Corn	3	\$61,246,305	Nodaway.
Hay and forage	7	20,467,501	Sullivan
Dairy products	11	15,042,300	St. Louis City
Wheat	9	13,520,012	Franklin.
Poultry	2	6,525,252	Nodaway.
Eggs	6	8,315,371	Franklin.
Orchard products	14	4,669,185	Nodaway.
Potatoes	8	2,944,175	St. Louis.
Berries	10	2,750,605	St. Louis.
Peanuts	10	1,050,811	St. Louis.
Cotton	13	624,258	Dunklin
Wool	18	822,871	Monroe.
Sisal products	1	605,624	Johnson.
Flaxseed	6	510,020	Bates.
Sweet potatoes	14	424,470	St. Louis.
Clover and grass seed	7	423,305	Knox
Honey and wax	3	348,604	Macon.
Vine products	8	314,807	St. Louis.
Tobacco	16	218,001	Chariton.
Broom corn	3	150,088	Henry.
Onions	13	155,877	St. Charles.
Rye	10	125,192	Clark.
Beans	8	73,850	Clark
Peas	19	60,701	Howell.
Castor beans	2	31,177	Vernon.
Nuts	7	19,838	Henry.
Kafir corn	5	12,836	Bates.
Buckwheat	20	12,079	Clark.
Barley	33	11,242	Nodaway.
Peanuts	14	6,437	Oregon.
Maple syrup	13	5,271	Boone
Maple sugar	13	1,288	Madison.

Live Stock Owned in Missouri, 1900.

	RANK OF STATE	VALUE	LEADING COUNTY
Cattle	6	\$75,656,807	Nodaway.
Horses	6	42,004,814	Nodaway.
Mules	2	15,482,282	Boone.
Sheep	18	3,350,840	Monroe.
Swine	3	10,533,935	Nodaway.
Pigs	5	508,217	Nodaway.
Chickens			Mercer.
Turkeys			Callaway.
Geese	3	5,720,350	Stoddard.
Ducks			

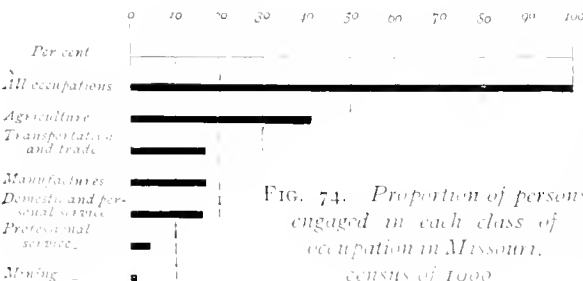


FIG. 74. Proportion of persons engaged in each class of occupation in Missouri, census of 1900.

The Manufacturing Cities of Missouri and Facts about their Industrial Plants. Census of 1900.

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
St. Louis.	6,732	82,672	\$48,194,076	\$243,620,733
Kansas City	1,797	18,381	7,783,632	30,527,392
St. Joseph	446	7,420	3,199,947	31,600,736
Springfield	245	2,127	1,017,145	4,126,871
Jefferson City	99	455	169,124	3,361,998
St. Charles	75	1,275	624,987	3,145,662
Hannibal	172	1,420	611,869	3,025,149
Joplin	123	951	510,086	2,091,790
Sedalia	131	1,698	493,787	1,599,376
Carthage	94	523	217,237	1,170,081
Nevada	81	493	196,272	1,046,616
Moberly	84	766	353,641	958,688
Louisiana	75	340	150,982	886,354
Independence	64	220	125,079	612,285
Cape Girardeau	94	282	114,097	608,767
Chillicothe	111	290	89,426	475,453
Boonville	97	205	113,568	450,748
Trenton	86	252	79,204	425,761
Webb City	42	194	68,239	415,894
Mexico	84	194	60,009	372,194
Clinton	62	172	59,689	315,883
Maryville	69	155	41,445	311,368
Brookfield	64	193	42,659	255,132
Carrollton	48	129		
Rich Hill	48	115		

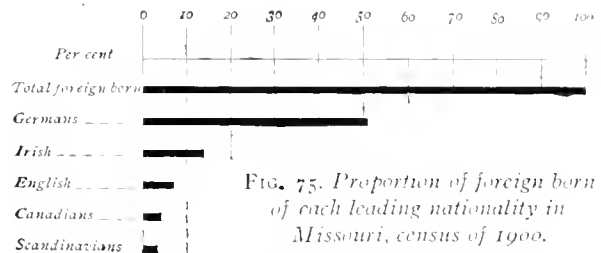


FIG. 75. Proportion of foreign born of each leading nationality in Missouri, census of 1900.

The State and Territorial Governors of Missouri from 1805 to 1906.

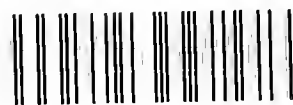
TERRITORIAL	TERM
Gen. James Wilkinson	1805-1806
Capt. Meriwether Lewis	1807-1809
Gen. Benjamin Howard	1809-1812
Frederick Bates (appointed)	1812-1813
William Clark	1813-1820
STATE	
Alexander McNair	1820-1824
Frederick Bates	1824-1825
Abraham J. Williams (President Senate)	1825-
John Miller	1825-1832
Daniel Dunkin	1832-1836
Lillburn W. Boggs	1836-1843
Thomas Reynolds	1843-1844
M. M. Marinaduke (Lieutenant-Governor)	1844-
John C. Edwards	1844-1848
Austin A. King	1848-1852
Sterling Price	1852-1856
Truett Polk	1856-1857
Hancock Jackson (Lieutenant-Governor)	1857-
Robert M. Stewart	1857-1860
Claiborne F. Jackson	1860-1861
Hamilton R. Gamble (Provisional)	1861-1864
William P. Hall (Lieutenant-Governor)	1864-
Thomas C. Fletcher	1864-1868
Joseph W. McClurg	1868-1870
B. Gratz Brown	1870-1872
Silas Woodson	1872-1874
Charles H. Hardin	1874-1876
John S. Phelps	1876-1880
Thomas T. Crittenden	1880-1884
John S. Marmaduke	1884-1887
Albert P. Moorehouse (Lieutenant-Governor)	1887-1888
David R. Francis	1888-1892
Wm. J. Stone	1892-1896
Lon V. Stephens	1896-1900
Alex. M. Dockery	1900-1904
Joseph W. Folk	1904-

THE INDEX

The figures inclosed in parentheses refer to illustrations, all other figures refer to pages; heavier type is used for the more important references.

- Agriculture, 11, 12; (Fig. 74), xi.
Altitude, 3
American School of Osteopathy, 30.
Angora goats, 14, prize (Fig. 35), 17.
Animal life, 8.
Apple orchard (Fig. 22), 13.
Apples, 13.
Arkansas River, 4, 5, 9.
Art, 24.
Attorney-General, 21, 23.
Aurora, 30; mining scene at (Fig. 35), 18.
Baird College, 31.
Banks, 10.
Barley, 12.
Baryta, 32.
Bed rock, 5, 6; distribution of (Fig. 8), 6.
Benton, T. H. 10; portrait of (Fig. 10), 10.
Bevier, 18.
Bingham, G. C., 24.
Black River, 32.
Blackberries, 13.
Blees Military Academy, 32.
Blind, School for, 22.
Boone, Daniel, 10.
Boonville, 22, 32.
Boots, 18, 19.
Brick and tile, 19.
Brookfield, 31.
Broomcorn, 12.
Cape Girardeau, 23, 24, 31.
Carondelet, 9.
Carriages and wagons, 19.
Carrollton, 32.
Cartersville, 32.
Carthage, 29.
Cattle, 14.
Cedar Gap Plateau, 3.
Cement, 19, 29, 31.
Central College, 24, 32.
Chariton River, 4.
Chickens, 15.
Chillicothe, 22, 30.
Chouteau, Auguste, 25, 27.
Christian Brothers College, 24.
Cities, Growth and development of 25-32.
Clay, 5, 7, 8, working plant (Fig. 46), 21.
Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain), 24, 26, and his old home (Fig. 67), 10, home of Huckleberry Finn (Fig. 68), 30.
Climate, 8.
Clinton, 31.
Clothing, 19.
Clover seed, 12.
Coal, 15, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32; distribution of (Fig. 37), 18.
Columbia, 25, 30.
Confederate Soldiers' Home, 23.
Congressional districts (Fig. 48), 22.
Constable, 22.
Copper, 17.
Corn, 12; production of (Fig. 20), 12.
Courts, 22.
Cuivre River, 4.
Dairying, 15.
Deaf and Dumb, School for, 23.
De Soto, 31.
De Soto's expedition, 9.
Disseminated ore, 19.
Doniphan, Alexander W., 11; portrait of (Fig. 17), 12.
Drainage, 4, 5.
Drury College, 24, 29.
Ducks, 13.
Eads Bridge, 27.
Education, 23.
Educational institutions, leading (Fig. 51), 23.
Edwards, Governor, 11.
Eldorado Springs, 32.
Excelsior Springs, 32.
Explorations and settlements (Fig. 15), 9.
Fabius River, 4.
Farm products, 12, value of (Fig. 27), 15; scene (Fig. 19), 11.
Farmington, 23.
Fayette, 24, 32.
Federal Soldiers' Home, 23.
Field, Eugene, 24.
Fishes, 9.
Flax, 12.
Flint, 7.
Flouring and grist-mill products, 19, 28, 29.
Forest Park, 27.
Fortuna, 16.
Foundry and machine-shop products, 19.
Fox River, 4.
Fruit, 13, 29, 32; value of, 13, (Fig. 26), 14.
Fruit Experiment Station, 14.
Fulton, 23, 24, 31.
Gasconade River, 4.
Geese, 15.
Glasgow, 32.
Glass, 19.
Governor, 20, 23.
Grand River, 4.
Granite area, 6; in the (Fig. 9), 7.
Grapes, 13.
Grass seed, 12.
Hannibal, 29; view of (Fig. 60), 19.
Hardin College, 31.
Hay, 12, production of (Fig. 23), 13.
Higginsville, 23.
History, 9, 10.
Hogs, 14, distribution of (Fig. 28), 15, in pasture (Fig. 31), 16.
Honey, 15.
Horses, 14; distribution of (Fig. 29), 16, scene at horse market (Fig. 30), 16.
Horticulture, 12, 13.
Huntsville, 18.
Independence, 30.
Indians, 9.
Insane, State Hospitals for, 23, 30, 31.
Iron, 17, 32.
Iron Mountain, 6, 17.
Ironton, 6.
Jefferson City, 10, 22, 23, 29; State Capitol (Fig. 65), 29.
Joliet, Louis, 9.
Joplin, 29.
Kansas City, 4, 18, 19, 24, 27, 28, 28, Eleventh Street (Fig. 61), 28, map of (Fig. 62), 28, Portico on the Paseo (Fig. 63), 28.
Kansas River, 27.
Kearney, General, 11.
Kirksville, 23, 30.
Laclede, Pierre, 25.
La Salle, 9.
La Mine Moreau River, 4.
Lead, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 30, 32; distribution of (Fig. 37), 18.
Lexington, 18, 32.
Liberty, 24, 32.
Lieutenant-Governor, 20.
Lime, 19.
Lime works (Fig. 38), 19.
Limestone area, 6, 7, 30, view of (Fig. 10), 7.
Lincoln Institute, 23.
Literature, 24.
Live stock, 14, 28, 29, 31, 32; farm (Fig. 32), 17.
Location, 1.
Loess, 6, 13.
Louisiana, 31; view of (Fig. 52), 11.
Louisiana Purchase, 10, 27, Exposition, 27.
Lumber and timber, 19, 32.
McNair, Alexander, 10.
Macon, 32.
Malt liquors, 19.
Mantle rock, 5; distribution of (Fig. 7), 6.
Manufacturing, 18, 19, growth of (Fig. 42), 25, value of (Fig. 43), 25, value of special products (Fig. 44), 25.
Marquette, Pere, 9.
Marshall, 23, 24, 31.
Maryville, 23, 32.
Meat-packing and slaughtering, 19, 28, 29.
Mendota, 18.
Meramec River, 5; scene on (Fig. 71), 42.
Mexican War, 11.
Mexico, 31.
Mexico Military Academy, 31.
Mine in lead and zinc district (Fig. 30), 18.
Mine la Motte, 9.
Mineral resources, 15-18.
Mining scene (Fig. 33), 18.
Mississippi River, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 29, 31, steamboat on (Fig. 47), 21.
Missouri Colony for Feeble Minded, 23, 31.
Missouri Compromise Bill, 10.
Missouri River, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 29, 30, reversion work in progress (Fig. 6), 5.
Missouri School for the Deaf, 31.
Missouri Valley College, 24, 31.
Moberly, 30.
Mountain Grove, 13.
Mules, 14, distribution of (Fig. 29), 16.
Native peoples, 9.
Nevada, 23, 30.
Nodaway River, 4.
Normal Schools, 23, 30, 31, 32; First district (Fig. 53), 24; Second district (Fig. 52), 24; Third district (Fig. 54), 24.
Novinger, 18.
Oats, 12, production of (Fig. 25), 14.
Osage River, 4.
Ozark Border, 3, 4.
Ozark Plateau, 3, 4, 13, 29.
Ozark region, 3, 7, 11, 15, 29, forests of (Fig. 5), 5; granite area of (Fig. 6), 7; view in (Fig. 2), 1.
Park College, 24.
Parkville, 24.
Peaches, 13; packing, for market (Fig. 24), 13, peach nursery (Fig. 72), 32.
Pearl buttons, 9, 31.
Penal institutions, 22.
Pertle Springs, 32.
Physical map (Fig. 4), 4.
Pilot Knob, 9, 17.
Platte Purchase, 10.
Platte River, 4.
Political map (Fig. 3), 2-3.
Poplar Bluff, 32.
Population, density of (Fig. 55), 25, distribution of urban (Fig. 56), 25, gain in, 25; proportion engaged in each class of occupations (Fig. 75), xi; proportion of foreign born in each leading nationality (Fig. 73), xi.
Potatoes, 12.
Potosi, 12.
Poultry, 15; farm (Fig. 34), 17.
Printing and publishing, 19.
Pritchett Institute, 12.
Prosecuting-Attorney, 22.
Railroad Cars, 19, ties, loading, for argument (Fig. 39), 19.
Railroads, 19, 27, 28, 32.
Rainfall, 8; annual, at Keokuk, Ia (Fig. 13), 8, at Springfield, Mo (Fig. 12), 8, mean annual, and temperature of Missouri (Fig. 11), 9.
Relief map of Missouri (Fig. 1), 1.
Religion, 24.
Rich Hill, 18, 32.
Robidoux, Joseph, 29.
Rocks, 5-8.
Rolla, 23.
Rye, 12.
St. Charles, 10, 30.
St. Francis River, 5, 9.
St. Francois Mountains, 3, 4; view of (Fig. 2), 1.
St. Ildefonso, treaty of, 10.
St. James, 23.
St. Joseph, 19, 23, 28, 29; map of (Fig. 94), 29, view of stock yards at (Figs. 41, 45), 20, 21, 24, 25, 27; botanical garden (Fig. 59), 27, business district (Fig. 66), 27, map of (Fig. 57), 26, water front (Fig. 58), 27.
St. Louis University, 24.
St. Vincent's College, 24, 31.
Ste. Genevieve, 9.
Salt River, 4.
Sand-clay area, 6, 8; dredge at work (Fig. 49), 19, rock beds (Fig. 11), 8.
Sandstone, 5, 7.
School of Mines and Metallurgy, 23, view of (Fig. 40), 22.
Secretary of State, 21, 23.
Sedalia, 29.
Settlements, earliest explorations and (Fig. 15), 9.
Shale area, 6, 7.
Shaw's Garden (Missouri Botanical Garden), 27; view in (Fig. 59), 27.
Sheep, 14.
Sheriff, 21.
Shoes, 18, 19.
Simmons Mountains, 17.
Size, 1.
Soils, 11, 12; distribution of (Fig. 18), 11.
Spring River, 5.
Springfield, 19, 23, 24, 29.
State Agricultural College, 15.
State Auditor, 26.
State Board of Education, 23.
State Board of Equalization, 20.
State Charities, 23.
State Dairy Association, 15.
State Fish Commission, 9.
State government, 10-22.
State Horticultural Society, 13.
State Industrial Home for Girls, 22, 30.
State Superintendent of Schools, 21, 23.
State Training School for Boys, 32.
State Treasurer, 20.
State University, 23, 31, main building of (Fig. 69), 31; view of (Fig. 50), 22.
Strawberries, 13.
Sullivan, 17.
Surface, 1.
Taum Sauk Mountain, 3.
Temperature, 8, mean annual, and rainfall (Fig. 14), 9.
Tobacco, 18, 19.
Training School for Boys, 22, 32.
Transportation, 19.
Trenton, 31.
Turkeys, 13.
Warrensburg, 23, 32.
Washington University, 24, 27.
Webb City, 30.
West Plains, 32.
Westminster College, 24.
Wheat, 12, production of (Fig. 21), 12.
White River, 5.
William Jewell College, 24, 32.
Zinc, 15, 16, 17, 20, 30, 32; distribution of (Fig. 37), 18.

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